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FEBRUARY, 1938

No. 5

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

IN THE
SOCIAL SCIENCES

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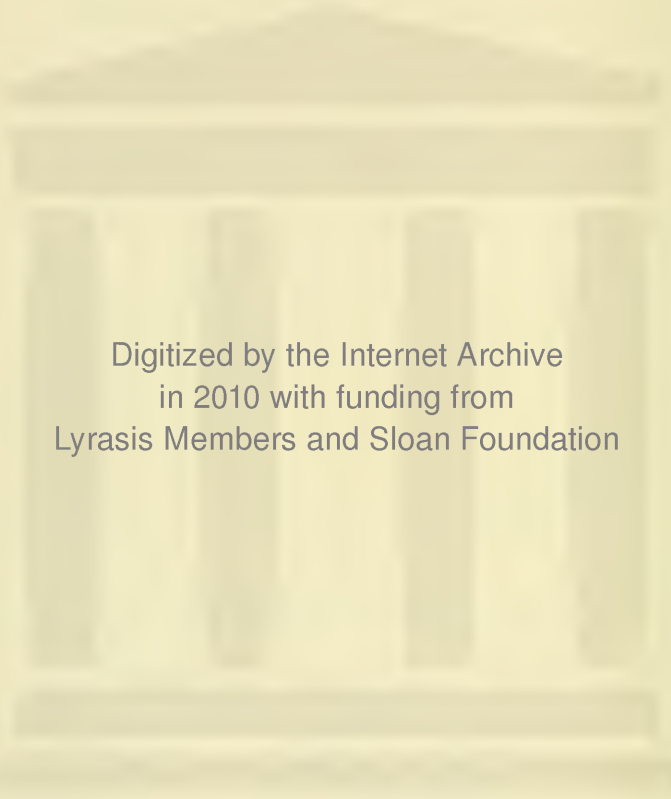
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ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1938-39



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
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THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1938-39



WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1938

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THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL

In 1935 The American University gave up its graduate work in a number of its departments and concentrated the resources thus released entirely in the field of the social sciences. This decision was made in the belief that there was need of a graduate school in the Nation's Capital specializing in this field.

The area of the social sciences is regarded as a continuum. Hence, in addition to work in the usual departments, sequences are available whose foci of interest lie in areas which do not lend themselves to the more usual classifications. "National resources", "international affairs", "social economy", "the interrelations of government and economics", and "economic history" are examples of these.

One further word should be added concerning the organic relationship of the School to the Washington scene. Wherever possible, emphasis is placed on "scholarly realism". The faculty has been built up with this objective in view. Facilities for research and other projects are offered in a number of the government departments. Dissertation subjects are sought which are timely and significant as well as scholarly. Extensive use is made of governmental research personnel in connection with seminars and courses.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR FOR 1938-9

1938

- Sept. 7-19, Wednesday-Monday*—Autumn Comprehensive Examinations. (cf. p. 15.)
- Sept. 16-21, Saturday-Wednesday*—Registration in Graduate School, 1901 F Street, N. W.
- Sept. 21, Wednesday*—Autumn Degree Conferment.
- Sept. 22, Thursday*—All classes begin in Down-town Center.
- Oct. 5, Wednesday*—Foreign Language Tests.
- Nov. 24, Thursday*—Thanksgiving Day; a holiday.
- Dec. 19, Monday*—Christmas recess to Monday, January 2 (inclusive).

1939

- Jan. 3, Tuesday*—All class work resumed.
- Jan. 5-18, Thursday-Wednesday*—Winter Comprehensive Examinations.
- Jan. 11, 18, Wednesday, Wednesday*—Foreign Language Tests.
- Jan. 19-25, Thursday-Wednesday*—Mid-year examinations.
- Jan. 30-Feb. 1, Monday-Wednesday*—Registration for second semester.
- Feb. 2, Thursday*—Second semester classes begin.
- Feb. 22, Wednesday*—Washington's Birthday; a holiday.
- March 27-April 1, Monday-Saturday*—Spring recess.
- April 1, Saturday*—Last day for submitting theses.
- May 3, 10, Wednesday, Wednesday*—Foreign Language Tests.
- May 12-25, Friday-Thursday*—Spring Comprehensive Examinations.
- May 23-29, Tuesday-Monday*—Final Examinations.
- May 30, Tuesday*—Decoration Day; a holiday.
- June 4, Sunday*—Baccalaureate.
- June 5, Monday*—Annual Commencement.
- Sept. 21, Thursday*—Academic Year, 1939-1940, begins.

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MEMBERS OF UNIVERSITY FACULTY FOR 1938-9 ASSOCIATED WITH THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

- JOSEPH M. M. GRAY, *Chancellor of the University*. B.D., Drew;
D.D., Baker; Litt.D., Syracuse; S.T.D., Dickinson.
- ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, *Dean of the Graduate School and Professor
of Political Science*. B.A., Hamilton; D.Phil., Oxford.
- ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, *Director of School of Public Affairs*. B.A.,
Ohio Wesleyan; M.A., American; LL.B., George Washing-
ton.
- FRANK WILBUR COLLIER, *Professor Emeritus of Philosophy*. B.A.,
Johns Hopkins; S.T.B., Ph.D., Boston.
- DELOS OSCAR KINSMAN, *Professor Emeritus of Public Finance*.
B.L., Wisconsin; M. A., Butler; Ph.D., Wisconsin.
- ELLERY CORY STOWELL, *Professor of International Law*. B.A., Har-
vard; docteur en droit, Paris; Graduate of the Ecole libre
des Sciences Politiques, Paris.
- GEORGE S. DUNCAN, *Professor of Egyptology and Assyriology*. B.A.,
Williams; M.A., B.D., Princeton; Ph.D., Dickinson.
- WESLEY M. GEWEHR, *Professor of History*. Ph.B., M.A., Ph.D.,
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- LEON C. MARSHALL, *Professor of Political Economy*. A.B., LL.D.,
Ohio Wesleyan; A.B., A.M., Harvard.
- EUGENE N. ANDERSON, *Professor of European History*. B.A., Colo-
rado; Ph.D., Chicago.
- — —, *Professor of Political Science*.
- FRITZ KARL MANN, *Professor of Political Economy*. Dr. Jur.,
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- LOUIS C. HUNTER, *Professor of American History*. B.A., Knox;
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- WILLIAM E. DODD, *Research Professor of American History*. B.S.,
M.S., Virginia Polytechnic; Ph.D., Leipzig; LL.D., Emory,
Alabama.
- ERNST CORRELL, *Associate Professor of Economic History*. Dr. oec.
publ., Munich.
- CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON, *Associate Professor of Political
Science*. B.S., Northeast Missouri State Teachers; M.A.,
Missouri; Ph.D., American.

- CAROLINE F. WARE, *Associate Professor of Social History and Social Economy*. B.A., Vassar; M.A., Ph.D., Radcliffe.
- RUDOLF A. CLEMEN, *Visiting Professor of National Resources*. B.A., Dalhousie; M.A., Ph.D., Harvard.
- LOWELL F. HUELSTER, *Assistant Professor of Economics*. B.A., Lawrence; M.A., Ph.D., Illinois.
- RICHARD L. BAUER, *Assistant Professor of History*. B.A., Ph.D., Chicago.
- ROBERT SEE SACKETT, *Assistant Professor of Psychology*. A.B., Miami; Ph.D., Yale.
- JOHN W. McCONNELL, *Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology*. B.A., Dickinson; Ph.D., Yale.
- ALLAN J. FISHER, *Assistant Professor of Economics*. B.S., Pennsylvania; Litt.M., Ph.D., Pittsburgh.
- WILLIAM CHAPIN HUNTINGTON, *Lecturer on Russian History*. M.E., Columbia; Dr. ing., Aachen.
- MIRIAM E. OATMAN, *Lecturer on Political Theory*. B.A., Oberlin; M.A., Columbia; Ph.D., Brookings Institution.
- FLOYD M. RIDDICK, *Instructor in Political Science*. B.A., Duke; M.A., Vanderbilt; Ph.D., Duke.

Supplementary Staff

It is one of the major advantages of a graduate school in Washington that it is able to command the services of so many scholarly experts associated with the government or with the learned societies and research organizations located in the city. For 1938-39 this supplementary staff will consist of the following:

- WILLIAM H. S. STEVENS, *Adjunct Professor of Economics*. B.A., Colby; M.A., George Washington; Ph.D., Pennsylvania. (Head Economist, Interstate Commerce Commission; Assistant Director, Bureau of Statistics.)
- HENRY B. HAZARD, *Adjunct Professor of Political Science*. LL.B., Oregon; LL.M., D.C.L., American. (Chief attorney, Assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, U. S. Department of Labor.)
- HOWARD S. PIQUET, *Adjunct Professor of Economics*. B.S., New York; A.M., California; Ph.D., Princeton. (Chief of the Economic Division, United States Tariff Commission.)
- AMOS E. TAYLOR, *Adjunct Professor of Economics*. B.A., Gettysburg College; A.M., Chicago; Ph.D., Pennsylvania. (Assistant Chief, Finance Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)
- CYRIL B. A. UPHAM, *Adjunct Professor of Economics*. B.A., Morn-

- ingside; Ph.D., Iowa; LL.B., George Washington. (Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.)
- CLYDE B. AITCHISON, *Lecturer on Interstate Commerce and Administrative Law*. B.Sc., LL.D., Hastings; Ph. D., American. (Member, Interstate Commerce Commission.)
- JACOB BAKER, *Lecturer on Cooperative Enterprise*. (Senior Member of President's Inquiry on Cooperatives.)
- OLIVER EDWIN BAKER, *Lecturer on National Resources*. B.S., M.S., Heidelberg College; M.A., Columbia; Ph.D., Wisconsin. (Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Land Economics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)
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- SOLON JUSTUS BUCK, *Lecturer on American History*. B.A., M.A., Wisconsin; Ph.D., Harvard. (Director of Publications, The National Archives.)
- EWAN CLAGUE, *Lecturer on Social Insurance*. B.A., M.A., Washington State; Ph.D., Wisconsin. (Director, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.)
- EARLE HART CLAPP, *Lecturer on Forestry Economics*. B.A., D.Sc., Michigan. (Associate Chief of Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)
- VICTOR S. CLARK, *Lecturer on Economic History*. Litt.B., Minnesota; Ph. D., Columbia. (Economic Consultant, Library of Congress.)
- CLAUD F. CLAYTON, *Lecturer on National Resources*. A.B., A.M., Missouri. (In Charge of Division of Project Organization, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)
- JOHN J. CORSON, *Lecturer on Social Security Administration*. B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Virginia. (Assistant Executive Director, Social Security Board.)
- LAUCHLIN CURRIE, *Lecturer on Banking*. B.S., London School of Economics; Ph.D., Harvard. (Assistant Director, Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board.)
- GORDON DEAN, *Lecturer on Jurisprudence*. B.A., Redlands; J.D., Southern California; LL.M., Duke. (Special Executive Assistant to the Attorney-General, Department of Justice.)
- LYNN R. EDMISTER, *Lecturer on International Economic Relations*. B.A., Harvard; Ph. D., Brookings Institution. (Chief

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Graduate Work, Pennsylvania and London School of Economics. (Assistant to the Director, United States Employment Service.)

Affiliated Staff of the School of Public Affairs

- BEATRICE AITCHISON, *Lecturer on Mathematics and Statistics*. B.A., Goucher; M.A., Oregon; M.A., Ph.D., Johns Hopkins.
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- CARMAN G. BLOUGH, *Lecturer on Accounting*. A.B., Manchester; M.A., Wisconsin; C.P.A., States of Wisconsin and North Dakota. (Chief Accountant, Securities and Exchange Commission.)
- SAMUEL S. BOARD, *Lecturer on Personnel Administration*. A.B., Yale. (Chief, Qualification Section, Personnel Division, Farm Security Administration.)
- WILLIAM DOW BOUTWELL, *Lecturer on Public Relations*. B.S., Illinois; Graduate Study, George Washington. (Chief, Editorial Division, Office of Education.)
- CALVERT L. DEDRICK, *Lecturer on Statistics*. A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Wisconsin. (Assistant Chief Statistician, Division of Statistical Research, Bureau of the Census.)
- JOSEPH P. HARRIS, *Lecturer on Public Administration, and Chairman, Committee on Thesis Projects for Graduate Students in Public Administration*. A.B., Kansas; Ph.D., Chicago. (Director of Research, Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council.)
- W. A. JUMP, *Lecturer on Financial Administration*. (Director of Finance and Budget Officer, Department of Agriculture.)
- PETER B. KEPLINGER, *Lecturer on Public Administration*. B.P., B.Ph., Colorado College; M. of Forestry, Michigan. (Chief, Division of Personnel Management, U. S. Forest Service.)
- FORREST E. LINDER, *Lecturer on Statistics*. B.A., M.A., State University of Iowa; Ph.D., University of Iowa. (Head, Section on Final Results and Analysis, Division of Vital Statistics, Bureau of Census.)
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HARRY J. WINSLOW, *Lecturer on Statistics*. B.S., M.S., Minnesota. (Statistician, Social Security Board.)

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MORDECAI EZEKIEL, *Lecturer on Agricultural Economics*. B.S., Maryland; M.S., Minnesota; Ph.D., Robert Brookings Graduate School of Politics and Economics. (Economic Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Agriculture.)

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CARL C. TAYLOR, *Lecturer on Agricultural Economics*. A.B., Duke; M.A., University of Texas; Ph.D., Missouri. (In Charge, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.)

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

The Graduate School offers programs leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. The work, concentrated in fields of the social sciences, is conducted chiefly at the Downtown Center, 1901-1907 F Street, N. W.

The Faculty

The Faculty consists of all those above the rank of assistant giving instruction or devoting full time to research in the Graduate School. Under the leadership of the Graduate Board which it elects, the Faculty is ultimately responsible for the educational program of the School. The administration and development of the School is democratically conducted, and all faculty members—whether full-time or part-time—share in the formation of its policies.

The Graduate Board

The Graduate Board consists of the Dean of the Graduate School, with the elected chairmen of the departments and fields offering graduate instruction, and three elected representatives of the supplementary staff. The Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and the Director of the School of Public Affairs are *ex officio* members. Subject to ultimate review by the Faculty, the Board has control of the program of studies of the Graduate Division of the University and is authorized to make and administer all rules and regulations pertaining to graduate study. It is also responsible for the nomination to the Board of Trustees of all candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

Officers of Administration

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, D.Phil.	Dean
HAZEL H. FEAGANS, M.A.	Registrar
ANNE JENSEN, B.A., B.S. in L.S.	Librarian
HERBERT E. WALTER	Business Manager
CORA VIRGINIA THOMAS, B.A.	Assistant Bursar
RUTH HUDSON	Secretary to the Dean
FREDERICK L. BENTON, M.D., D.S.	Honorary Medical Adviser

Purpose of Graduate Studies

The program of graduate studies in The American University has for its aim the development of the scholarly attitude and extension of existing frontiers of knowledge. In addition to these objectives, the peculiar advantages of location in Washington should make it possible to develop in students a quality of scholarly realism which ordinarily is obtainable with difficulty in a less favorable environment. Outstanding men in the government service who are likewise scholars are included in the Faculty for this purpose and make an especially significant contribution to graduate study.

History of the Graduate School

The desire to establish in Washington an institution of higher learning devoted to the principles of Protestant Christianity was expressed soon after the Civil War; but not until twenty-five years later was the desire carried out. The leader of the movement to establish a university in Washington was Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He purchased the site, now occupied by the College of Liberal Arts, in 1890. In 1893 a charter for The American University was granted by Congress, and a Board of Trustees was organized. Then Bishop Hurst began the courageous and arduous task of raising funds for building. The first building (now the Hurst Hall of History) was completed in 1898.

The first unit of the University to be established was the Graduate School. This was formally opened by President Wilson on May 27, 1914, and some work was offered during the following year. However, the School was closed during the War; and its continuous development dates from 1920. In 1920 the University purchased property on F Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets and offered instruction in two schools—the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Diplomacy and Jurisprudence. The name of the latter was changed in 1924 to the School of the Political Sciences. On April 13, 1934, The Board of Trustees authorized the eventual restriction of the graduate work leading to advanced degrees to the fields of the social sciences.

This does not mean that the Graduate School overlooks the importance of fields of study outside the social sciences. It means that in an age of political and economic realism, The American University is now offering an educational program that is in accord with the spirit of the age, and that utilizes the exceptional resources of its location.

THE CHARTER of The American University specifies that its pur-

pose shall be "for the promotion of education." But the University interprets that purpose as having to do with the promotion not only of scholarship but also of character. It is the aim of the University to develop the initiative and resourcefulness of its students, to train them for individual thinking in creative or original work, to give them such an understanding of life and its current problems as will enable them to make necessary social adjustments, and to endow them with a Christian philosophy of life that will serve as a foundation for active and intelligent citizenship in their respective communities.

Admission

APPLICATION. Students desiring to be admitted to the Graduate School should communicate with the Dean. Application blanks will be issued to them, which, when properly filled out, should be returned with an official transcript of the undergraduate and graduate work that has been completed.

ADMISSION. To be admitted to the Graduate School all students must fulfill the following requirements:

(1) Must present a baccalaureate degree from a college or university of recognized standing. Honor graduates of agricultural, engineering, and forestry colleges are accepted for certain programs.

(2) Must indicate by previous scholastic record, or otherwise, their unmistakable ability to undertake work at the graduate level.

Admission is restricted to those who have previously maintained an honor average as undergraduates in the field in which they plan to take a graduate degree; or who have maintained a satisfactory record in another graduate school of recognized standing.

Registration

During registration days, the student should come in person to the office of the Registrar to enroll in his course or courses.

A student who is employed on full time may not register for more than six hours of courses in any one semester.

Candidacy for the Degrees

Candidates for degrees should keep in mind the following important items in academic procedure, explained more fully in the sections on "Requirements for Degrees":

1. *The examinations to test the student's ability to read foreign languages.* These examinations may be taken at the student's convenience, preferably soon after his first registration. They must be

passed by candidates for the Ph.D. at least one calendar year before the award of the degree.

2. *The comprehensive examinations.* Candidates for the master's degree take these examinations toward the end of the final semester of their residence. Candidates for the doctor's degree take the examinations not earlier than during the semester by the end of which they will have completed forty-eight hours of course work in their field. The examinations are written.

3. *The thesis.* The subject should be selected and work begun as early as possible. The thesis must be completed and submitted to the Registrar before April 1 in order to be eligible for the degree in June; and by July 15 in order to be eligible in September.

4. *The intensive examination.* This oral examination, covering the special field of the candidate's research and the defense of the thesis, usually comes during the last month before commencement in the candidate's final year.

Departments and Fields

For convenience and in the interest of well-integrated student programs, the Graduate School course offerings are grouped into nine general fields—economics, history, international affairs, political science, public administration, economic history, the interrelations of government and economics, social economy, and national resources. All candidates for degrees are expected to register in one of these fields.

The comprehensive examinations for the master's and doctor's degrees cover sequences in some one of these nine fields. Under each field (as described below under the several headings) are listed a number of appropriate sub-fields. Programs for the master's and doctor's degrees are made up with a view to examination in integrated sequences of those sub-fields. Detailed requirements are specified under the several departments.

In general, considerable flexibility is allowed the student as to method of preparation for these examinations, the emphasis being upon the qualities of mind revealed. For the master's degree the student is expected to evidence reasonable familiarity and scholarly attainment in the sub-fields selected. For the doctor's degree, in certain of the sub-fields he must evidence thorough mastery and genuine distinction.

Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts

To become eligible for the degree of master of arts, a candidate must have completed in residence at The American University at

least twenty-four hours of courses with an honor average in his field in addition to his thesis. Students whose undergraduate programs have been deficient in courses relating to their special field must take additional courses to make up the deficiency. (The normal prerequisite has been set at twenty-four semester hours.) The candidate must also present four typewritten copies of an acceptable thesis, bearing the written approval of readers appointed by the Graduate Board. The research for this thesis and its preparation must be carried on under the supervision of the faculty member or members whose field is most closely related to the subject of the thesis. For this supervision, the candidate should register for the thesis courses or seminars in his department. He must defend this thesis in the oral intensive examination.

The candidate must also pass written comprehensive examinations covering an approved sequence of sub-fields.

The candidate must also satisfy such requirements in the "tools" of his research as may be deemed essential to his program. Such "tools" may include a foreign language, statistics, accounting, or other relevant techniques. The application of this rule to the individual student shall be determined by the chairman of the department or field.

Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

The requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy are qualitative rather than quantitative, and no definite statement of the time necessary for securing the degree can be made. No degree will be granted, however, for less than three years of full-time work including the thesis. In the case of part-time students three years shall be defined as seventy-two hours of course work (or the equivalent) plus the thesis. At least forty-eight hours of the course work for all students must lie within an approved sequence of sub-fields selected from the general field in which the student plans to take his degree. The remaining hours may be taken in a technical or related field or (in certain instances) outside the field altogether. The portion of the student's work taken at The American University Graduate School must not fall below a 3.2 average (A=4, B=3, C=2).

Graduate work completed with a satisfactory grade in residence at other approved institutions may be offered in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a doctor's degree, provided that it is approved by the chairmen of the departments concerned and by the Graduate Board; but at least thirty-six hours of course work must be completed in residence at The American University. In the case of a full-time student whose program leading to the doctorate renders or has ren-

dered it desirable to devote more time to study away from Washington, the Graduate Board may approve a program in residence involving not less than one year of full-time study at The American University, exclusive of the thesis.

Each candidate must present four typewritten copies of a thesis on an approved subject related to his major field. The thesis is expected to embody the results of original research, to give evidence of sound scholarship, and to constitute a definite contribution to knowledge. The research for this thesis and its preparation must be carried on under the supervision of the faculty member or members whose field is most closely related to the subject of the thesis. For this supervision, the candidate should register for the thesis course or seminar in his department. The thesis must have the written approval of the faculty member or members under whose direction it has been written and of the readers appointed by the Graduate Board.

The candidate must also pass written comprehensive examinations on his general field of study. The scope of these examinations as defined for each field is indicated thereunder. They involve reasonable familiarity with a number of appropriate sub-fields, with distinction in certain of them. In case of failure in comprehensives, the Graduate Board may grant permission for the candidate to take a second examination after the lapse of four months. A failure in a second examination is final.

After the thesis is approved, the candidate must pass an oral intensive examination on his thesis and related subjects. This examination is usually held some time in May of the last year in attendance.

All candidates for the doctor's degree must satisfy the Graduate Board concerning their ability to read French and German literature in their field. This requirement will include the preparation of appropriate and critical bibliographies. In special cases the candidate will be permitted to substitute another language where such a language is related to the candidate's special program, and where such a choice is recommended by the chairman of the field in which the candidate is working and the chairman of the candidate's thesis committee.

Admission to the Graduate School does not constitute admission to the candidacy for the Ph. D. Such admission to candidacy is restricted to those believed to be "of doctoral calibre". Applications for this status will be passed upon by the Graduate Board not earlier than the conclusion of a semester's work at The American University. This formal status of "candidate" will be granted only on the basis of a careful appraisal of the student's work at The American University and elsewhere; and, in certain instances, such appraisal may include a qualifying oral or written examination.

Fees

The graduate fees are as follows:

Tuition for full-time students, each semester-----	\$150.00
Tuition, part time, each credit hour-----	10.00
Graduation -----	15.00
Reinstatement -----	2.00
Fee for auditors, each credit hour-----	7.50

Students taking work for credit may take an equal number of hours as auditor at the rate of \$5.00 a credit hour. Full-time students may audit without additional charge.

Members of the faculties or graduate students of other universities resident in Washington during the academic year may have courtesy privileges of the Graduate School at the special rate of \$25.00 a semester. These privileges include audit of all courses and seminars, use of the library and other privileges.

Members of the faculty may be available as thesis consultants for student candidates for graduate degrees elsewhere whose research has brought them to Washington. A nominal charge of \$10.00 a semester is made for this service. In each instance such aid must be requested by a faculty member of the university at which the student plans to take his degree.

Students who have received a doctor's degree from The American University may take additional courses at one-half the regular tuition rates.

Clergymen in active service are granted a credit of twenty per cent on tuition for each semester. Members of the faculty of other universities in and near Washington maintaining graduate work leading to the doctorate are allowed tuition at half rate, provided this university extends reciprocal privileges to The American University.

Payment of Tuition and Expenses

All accounts are payable at the office of the Bursar, 1901 F Street, N. W. No student is permitted to complete registration or to attend classes until all charges are paid or contracted for. Fees and tuition for each semester are due and payable in advance at the time of registration.

Subjects to the approval of the Bursar students may sign contracts for tuition permitting installment payments as follows:

First semester—one-third at the time of registration; one-third on November 1; one-third on December 1. Second semester—one-third at time of registration; one-third on March 1; one-third on April 1.

Students who fail to meet installment payments by the sixteenth of the month will be suspended and may not attend classes until they have paid all accrued installments, a reinstatement fee of \$2, and have been officially reinstated. A suspended student may not be reinstated for the semester after two weeks from the date of suspension.

Withdrawals and Refunds

Application for withdrawal from the University or for changes in schedule must be made in person or writing to the Registrar of the School. Notification to an instructor or absence from classes over a prolonged period is not an acceptable notice.

In authorized withdrawals and changes in schedule, financial adjustments will be made on the principle of the three installments a semester as follows:

First semester: Withdrawals dated on or before October 31, cancellation of the second and third installments; withdrawals dated on or before November 30, cancellation of the third installment; on refunds or rebates will be allowed on withdrawals dated subsequent to November 30.

Second semester: Withdrawals dated on or before February 28, cancellation of the second and third installments; withdrawals dated on or before March 31, cancellation of the third installment; no refunds or rebates will be allowed on withdrawals dated subsequent to March 31.

In no case will any part of the initial installment of tuition be refunded, and in no case will tuition be reduced or refunded because of non-attendance upon classes.

No permission to withdraw and no transcript of work done will be given a student who does not have a clear financial record.

Course Examinations and Grades

A written examination is given at the close of each course offered in the Graduate School. Grades in courses are given and recorded as follows: A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, unsatisfactory; F, failure; I, incomplete; X, condition. First semester incompletes not cleared by January 1 of the following year and second semester incompletes not cleared by June 1 of the following year automatically are recorded as F's.

No student will be continued as a candidate for a Graduate degree who fails to maintain a B average in work taken in the Graduate School.

With the approval of the department, a candidate for a degree

may be excused from course examinations for the semester in which he is taking comprehensive examinations in any course lying within the sub-fields of his comprehensives.

Fellowships and Scholarships

The faculty may grant, annually, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, fellowships as follows:

University Fellowships: Two or more University Fellowships are awarded annually to outstanding students. These Fellowships are valued at \$700-\$1,000, and carry a stipend of \$400-\$700 in addition to tuition. The holders may be asked to teach not to exceed three hours a semester of undergraduate courses.

Hall of Nations Fellowships and Scholarships: These fellowships and scholarships are awarded each year to foreign students. (See special leaflet.)

Scholarships: A limited number of full-tuition scholarships are awarded annually. A limited number of working scholarships are also available.

Swift Foundation: The late Mrs. Gustavus Franklin Swift founded this fellowship to help graduates of the Garrett Biblical Institute to become more proficient as Christian leaders. The endowment produces an annual income of \$500. The applicant must be recommended by the Garrett Biblical Institute.

Massey Foundations: Under the will of the late Hart A. Massey, \$50,000 was left to The American University, the income of which is now used for fellowships for students from the University of Toronto. In case of a deficiency in applications, others may be considered. The stipend is \$1,000.

Graduate Student Organization

The student organization had its formal inception in the fall semester of 1936, arising out of a joint desire on the part of some of the students and faculty for closer relationship between both groups. The student organization is conducted by elected representatives in the interests of the students of the University. During the school year it holds forums and discussions, presents the interests of the student body in academic questions, promotes their educational, cultural, recreational and financial interests, and in general acts as a sounding board of student opinion. Membership is open to any graduate student of The American University. All students are urged to become members.

FIELDS AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Starred courses are offered at the Liberal Arts College, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues; the others are offered at the Downtown Center on F Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets.

Courses numbered from 400 to 500 are open to both undergraduate and graduate students; those numbered 500 and above are open only to graduate students.

ECONOMICS

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Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M. A.: At least three sub-fields, one of which shall be either Economic Theory or History of Economic Thought. The other two shall ordinarily be selected from those listed in C, D, or E below.

Ph. D.:

- A. Economic Thought in its historical and contemporary aspects.
- B. Economic History with emphasis upon the evolution of significant contemporary institutions.

- C. Quantitative Methods, with emphasis on either Statistics or Accounting.
- D. A mature understanding of the operations of the current economic organization. This requirement will be tested by appraisal of the candidate's entire training and experiences, and by comprehensive examinations in at least three of the following sub-fields, selected with a view to a proper diversification of interests: Labor Economics; Money and Banking; Income and Consumption; Transportation and Communication; Marketing; Public Utilities; The Corporation and Corporation Finance; Housing Economics; Public Finance and Fiscal Administration; International Economic Relations; Agricultural Economics; Resources.
- E. The interrelations of Economics with some significant aspect of one of the following fields: Government; Law; Technology; Social Welfare; Philosophy and Ethics; Human Biology and Social Psychology; Geography.

The requirements, as stated, constitute a norm. The Graduate Board will consider such departures from this norm as will emphasize unity and penetration in a student's program. For example, in Field C less than the usually required grasp of quantitative methods may be authorized if accompanied by mature familiarity with historical method and historiography, or with social psychology and social theory, or with political theory. In Field D, other areas than the ones listed may be approved. In Field E, some other appropriate field of interrelations may be offered.

Fiscal Administration

The increasing importance of public finance in the life of the nation has made peculiarly appropriate the development in Washington of a center for graduate study in this field. The American University Graduate School and School of Public Affairs offer a special program leading to an M. A. and a Ph. D. with emphasis on fiscal administration. A special leaflet describing the program will be sent on request. The courses are open to both full-time and part-time students.

Money and Banking

The increase in the functions of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system, the insistent role played by the Federal Government, the presence in Washington of outstanding authorities in the field—all make the Capital City a logical place for inquiry and research of a high order, which combines realism and objectivity. The American University Graduate School is offering a special program in this field which gives an opportunity for study at an advanced level. It is designed for those interested in a career in private business or in the government service. A special leaflet describing the program will be sent on request.

Labor Relations and Labor Economics

For the graduate student whose primary interest lies in the labor field attention is called not only to the courses listed under the Department of Economics but also to those more fully described under Social Economy and the Interrelations of Government and Economics. Special facilities for advanced training in labor statistics are also offered to a limited number of qualified students (cf. p. —).

In certain courses opportunity is given the student to undertake further creative work in the special field of the course. Additional academic credit will be granted for this. Courses in which such opportunities are offered are:

Econ. 571—Labor Movements.

Econ. 572—Mediation, Arbitration and Labor Disputes.

Gov. Ec. 534—The State and Labor.

Soc. Ec. 507—The Worker's Income.

A special leaflet is available describing more fully the available programs of study in the labor field. Such programs are built up to allow differences in approach and emphasis.

Transportation and Public Utilities

A special program in this field is under consideration. Those interested should write for further information.

402. Theories Underlying Government Control of Economic Life (see Gov. Ec. 402)

405. Business Organization. (BA405).

A study of the principles of business organization and management. Attention is given to internal problems of business enterprise, such as personnel, finance, production, and marketing as well as to the broader question of its relationship to society. This is a one semester course.

First Semester.—Dr. Fisher. (3).

*408. Business Finance

A study of the principles and practices of financing business concerns with special reference to corporations. The subjects investigated include promotion, capitalization, and the sale of stocks and bonds, working capital, holding companies, reorganization, and the relation of the government to private financial operation. Prerequisite, Economics 405.

Second Semester.—Dr. Fisher. (3)

426. History of Economic Thought to the Beginning of the 19th Century

The relationship of trends in economic ideas and types of civilization and an analysis of early methods of inquiry into economic problems.

Lectures, reports and discussion covering the representative schools and their literature. The work will deal with "economics" in its original religio-ethical, legal and philosophic connections, and will include the emergence of economics as an independent science and a growing issue in politics. The teachings of the Physiocrats and of Adam Smith and the immediate spread of their ideas will complete the survey.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Correll. (3)

427. History of Economic Thought from the Beginning of the 19th to the Beginning of the 20th Century

The development of economic thought will be studied with reference to central issues such as principles of population, formation of prices, distribution of wealth, value of money, international trade. Particular stress

will be laid on the European marginal utility schools, the German historical school and the economic doctrine of Socialism.

This survey will cover the theoretical interpretation and solution of economic problems in their historical perspective.

Second Semester.—Professor Mann. (3)

429-430. Investments

A course designed to familiarize the students with the general principles underlying personal investments. Specific topics which will be considered include: the meaning of investment; the adaptation of investments to the requirements of the particular individual; relation of insurance policies to investments; analysis of corporation reports; bonds versus stocks as investments; corporation securities—railroad, utility, industrial etc.; real estate mortgages and bonds; government issues—federal, state, municipal, county and tax districts. The work of the course will require the preparation of reports by students on various corporation and other securities. As a prerequisite to this course the student must have taken, or be taking, corporation finance, business finance, or accounting.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Alternates with 431-432.)

431-432. Corporation Finance

A study of the financial policies pursued by corporations in the issue of securities, the management of capital assets and liabilities, income surplus and reserves, recapitalization, readjustments, and reorganization. Problems, cases, and reports.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

439. The Competitive System

Survey of trust and combination movement in the United States. Definition and theory of competition, economic background of combination movement. Influence of large-scale production. Voluntary associations in restraint of trade. Technical trusts as monopolies. Holding Companies and mergers. Open price associations. Trade association activities. Basing points and other non-competitive formulae.

First Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

441. Introduction to International Economics

A brief survey of international economic problems, with main emphasis on the theory necessary to their understanding, covering the following topics: the relation of international economics to general economics; the structure of international payments; the reasons for, and advantages of, international specialization in the production of goods and services; international monetary problems; economic aspects of trade barriers.

First Semester.—Mr. Wadleigh. (1½)

463. Economics of Public Works

(Given in 1939-40.)

473. Labor and the Economic Order

A survey of the problems involved in relations of employers, employees and

the community or the government. Labor movements and theories of labor relations. The organization of labor, collective bargaining, and government intervention in labor disputes.

First Semester (repeated Second Semester if demand warrants).—Dr. Peck. (3)

478. Introduction to Public Utility Economics

A study of the peculiar economics of the electric, gas, street-railway and other local public service enterprises, with particular emphasis on the problems of valuation, rates and regulatory control by State and Federal Commissions.

Second Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (2)

480. Introduction to Transportation

A study of the development and economic aspects of modern means of transportation by rail, motor carrier, water and air. Special attention is given to railway management, rate making, and the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Second Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (2)

481-482. Public Finance

The general principles of public finance are to be studied, laying stress upon modern problems and controversies in this field. Fiscal institutions in the United States and abroad are to be analyzed. The course deals with the budget, expenditures, revenues, and public credit. Special emphasis is laid on the tax problems of the United States.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Mann. (3)

483. Revenue and Expenditure

An examination of outstanding questions of revenues and expenditures; current fiscal conditions will receive emphasis, including volume of expenditures, volumes of taxation, sources of revenue, and the economic and social effects of public expenditures and taxation from the standpoint of the government, the taxpayer and the general welfare; federal aspects will be stressed, but state and local fiscal operations also will be considered.

First Semester.—Dr. Moore. (1½)

485. Introductory Course in Money and Banking

Emphasis in this course is placed on basic concepts such as the nature of money and credit and the institutional frame-work within which money functions. Factors affecting both the supply and the rate of turnover of money are examined. The relations between banking policy, the price level, and the business cycle are considered. Attention is directed toward the problem of the standard and the inter-relations of domestic and foreign monetary systems.

First Semester.—Dr. White. (3)

501-502. Contemporary Economic Thought

A critical examination of representative types of economic theory with emphasis upon recent developments of economic thought in America. Particular attention is given to the points of view and logical premises of

"orthodox" economics, the American Psychological School, and modern Institutionalism, especially as they relate to the problems of economic and social planning.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Piquet. (3)

506. Problems of Public Utility Administration

This course explores the practical problems of rate-making, service, finance, the holding company, public ownership, public relations, and commission regulation as they affect the local utility companies.

First Semester.—Assistant Professor Huelster. (3)

507. Problems of Corporate Reorganization

First Semester.—Dr. Splawn. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

508. The Economics of the Holding Company

This course will be devoted to the study of economic problems growing out of the use of the holding company as a device for control and management. Each student will report on a definite problem.

Second Semester.—Dr. Splawn. (3)

511. Coordinated Transportation

The rise of motor transportation and the revival of inland water transportation present new problems in the determination, from the public viewpoint, of the respective contributions of motor, water and rail carriers. These problems are systematically examined with a view to working out effective and sound principles of coordination.

First Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

512. Ocean Transportation and Port Facilities

A survey of overseas movements of freight traffic, including the requirements of the various kinds of traffic, types of shipping services, methods of rate making, conferences, regulation, and the part played by competitive ports and terminal facilities.

Second Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

513. Transportation Accounting and Statistics

A survey of the part accounting and statistics play in the conduct and regulation of transportation and an examination of problems and methods.

Second Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Alternates with 511.)

514. Problems in Transportation

A pre-seminar course in current transportation problems.

Second Semester.—Dr. Morgan. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

515. Marketing Manufactured Products

A course dealing with the fundamental principles of assembling and dispersing manufactured goods. Some of the topics covered are: Functions of wholesale and retail middlemen; selling through wholesalers, direct to retailers, direct to consumers; branch house distribution; mail order selling; chain store distribution; prices and price policies; cash and quality discounts, price maintenance, guarantees against declines; cost of distribution.

Second Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Alternates with Gov. Ec. 540.)

516. Marketing Agricultural Products

A course dealing with fundamental principles and significant practices in the marketing of agricultural staples. Types of markets and functions of middlemen; buying methods and sales policies; problems of standardization and regulation; produce exchanges, future trading, and hedging; market news and other services; the relation of marketing to prices.

First Semester.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3) (Alternates with 439.)

517-518. Theory of Money and Banking

A critical study will be made of basic theories in money and banking. Special attention will be given current problems in monetary theory. Experts in special phases of the study will address the class on various points of view of controversial subjects. Prerequisite, Econ. 485 or the equivalent.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Upham and Professor Mann.

523-524. Foreign Currency and Banking Systems

Analysis of the banking and currency systems of a number of foreign countries, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Canada, and other countries in which important banking developments have occurred in recent years. Particular attention will be given to the development of central banking in the British Empire, the cooperation between central banks and the Bank for International Settlements, devaluation by the "gold-bloc" countries, and current problems of currency stabilization. Prerequisite, Econ. 441 or the equivalent.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Taylor. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

525-526. International Banking and Finance

This course deals primarily with the financing of the various classes of international transactions, visible and invisible, private and governmental; also payments under gold and paper standards. Special attention is given to a nature of commodity, service, and capital transactions in their relation to the foreign exchanges, domestic and foreign money markets, and international price movements. The course is in part directed towards an appraisal of the long-term and short-term capital position in post-war world economics and involves an examination of the relations between commodity trade, gold movements, and capital movements in the balance of international payments of the United States and other leading commercial countries. Prerequisite, Econ. 441 or the equivalent.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Taylor. (3) (Alternates with 523-524.)

528. Business Cycles

A critical investigation of modern business fluctuations and business cycle theories. Particular attention will be given to the so-called causes of business cycles as nature, speculation, underconsumption, overproduction, monetary and credit mechanism, economic organization. Recent types of business cycle policy, chiefly in Europe, will be described and analyzed.

First Semester.—Professor Mann. (3)

529. Economics of Instability

[In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.]

First Semester.—Dr. Ezekiel and Mr. Bean.

531. World Economic Problems

Economic consequences of the World War and peace settlement. Trend of international economic relations and policies since the War: (1) the period of immediate readjustment following the World War; (2) first period of reconstruction, retarded by currency and reparation difficulties, 1921-25; (3) second period of reconstruction, characterized by world boom, 1925-29; (4) period of world economic crisis and depression, 1929-32; (5) measures of reconstruction and partial recovery, since 1932. Present international economic maladjustments and resulting problems of policy. Prerequisite, Econ. 441 or the equivalent.

First Semester.—Dr. Edminister. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

534. Economic Foreign Relations of the United States

The present status of our economic foreign relations and the vital problems of policy to which they give rise. Among the broader subjects to be covered are: the trend toward world-wide industrialization and its relation to policies of economic self-sufficiency; economic planning, national and international, with special reference to the United States; the problem of reviving international trade and investment, and the role and interests of the United States in relation thereto; the international creditor position of the United States, and its influence upon our economic policies; control of raw materials; economic imperialism vs. "the open door at home"; the economic work of the League, and the interests of the United States with reference thereto. This course will include both lectures and assignment of special topics to individual students whose reports will constitute a basis for general discussion. Prerequisite, Econ. 441 or the equivalent.

Second Semester.—Dr. Edminister. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

535-536. Tariff Policies

A survey of American and foreign tariff policies, including a study of their historical evolution and of present-day problems. Special attention is given to the current tariff bargaining program of the United States, followed by case studies to familiarize the student with the practical problems encountered in the field. Prerequisite, Econ. 441 or the equivalent.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Edminister. (3) (Alternates with 531, 534.)

551-552. The Federal Revenue System

A study is made of the receipts and expenditures of the federal government. Attention is given to the fiscal authority granted by the Constitution and the development of the revenues under this authority. The sources of the various federal funds, the problems arising from their administration, the issues involved in their administration, and the issues involved in their expenditures are examined. Special consideration is given the United States budget, the taxation of incomes, and the issue involved in tax exempt securities.

First and Second Semesters.—(3) (Alternates with 481-482.) (Given in 1939-40.)

561. Foreign Public Finance

A description of current fiscal problems, chiefly in Europe, and a critical examination of their solution. The interrelations between fiscal, economic and social policies will be emphasized. Topics discussed will include: Financing of work provisions; central-local fiscal relations; income tax methods; social security problems from the expenditure and tax angle; public finance as an instrument of social policy.

First Semester.—Professor Mann. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

571. Labor Movements

Particular attention is given to the trade union movement in the United States in such respects as the historical development of unions, the functions of unions, structural differentiation, membership, organization and government, methods and tactics, the law in relation to labor organization, political and welfare activities, left wing unionism, unionism and social change. The changing form and substance of unionism in other countries are also considered.

First Semester.—Mr. Lauck. (3-6)

572. Mediation, Arbitration and Labor Disputes

The major emphasis will be upon developments in the United States but a survey will be made of the experience of other countries. (1) The history of industrial disputes: the right to strike, strike machinery and the public interest, state and national legislation. (2) Forms of governmental intervention: investigation, conciliation, mediation, arbitration. (3) Methods of mediation and arbitration: the authority and sanction, the issues, the mediator or arbitrator and his technique, governing principles, interpretation and application of agreements and awards. (4) Governmental labor boards: the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, NRA Boards. (5) Experience of other countries.

Second Semester.—Dr. Lapp. (3-6)

581-582. Economic Planning

This course would consider the trend toward social action, attempts at planning in America, appraisal of planning efforts, reorientation of democratic planning. Such topics as the following will be discussed: proper use of natural resources, planning to conserve capital structures and equities, regulation of private enterprise, direct action and public enterprise, limitations and objectives of planning, lessons from European experience, planning as social thinking, planning for purchasing power, strategic points of social control.

First and Second Semesters.—(3) (Given in 1939-40.)

601-602. Seminar in Financial Policies of Corporations

Each student will be assigned to the study of a group of corporations from which he will prepare analyses of their financial policies. Course will meet at hour convenient to students and instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Stevens. (3)

603-604. Seminar in Transportation

A seminar in which each student will be assigned a definite problem on which he will work throughout the year. Lectures and oral and written

reports. Persons other than candidates for degrees will be admitted upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—(3) (Given in 1939-40.)

605-606. Research Seminar in Banking Problems

This seminar is organized primarily for those whose theses lie within this special field and meets at the convenience of the instructor. By arrangement other students interested in some special line of research apart from their thesis may be admitted and formal academic credit obtained.

First and Second Semester.—*Adjunct Professor Upham.*

607-608. Seminar in International Finance

This seminar is designed to provide for the special study of current problems in international finance such as stabilization operations, central bank policy, exchange controls, clearing agreements, defaults (and renewals of interest) on foreign investments, protective committees, etc.; also of special problems relating to the international movement of goods, services, and capital in their relation to prices and the mechanism of adjustment.

First and Second Semesters.—*Adjunct Professor Taylor.* (3)

609-610. Thesis Seminar

This is a thesis "workshop" course. A critical study is made of selected economic problems. Methods of research are discussed; bibliographies are gathered and criticized; reports of investigations are prepared for exhaustive criticisms. Those preparing dissertations for the doctor's or master's degree are required to register.

The area of interest selected for the seminar in 1938-39 is "international economics". Students whose theses lie outside this area will be given thesis direction in individual conferences.

First and Second Semesters.—*Adjunct Professor Piquet with the cooperation of other members of the department.*

612. Seminar in Current Monetary Problems

In this course a review will be made of the principal developments in the field of monetary policy and relations during recent years, and an examination of the major problems and controversies that have arisen in connection with these developments. Consideration will be given to alternative monetary policies that may be pursued in the immediate future and to the problems which lie ahead. Prerequisite, Econ. 517-518, or the equivalent.

Second Semester.—*Dr. Pasvolsky.* (3)

613-614. Seminar in Labor Relations

An advanced seminar for students specializing in this field. Admission on consent of the instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—*Dr. Leiserson.* (3)

616. Seminar in Comparative Fiscal Policy

The study of general principles of public finance needs as a supplement to an investigation of modern trends of fiscal policy. Foreign countries will be compared with special reference to problems which might become

important in the United States. The interrelations of political, economic, social and fiscal measures will be emphasized.

Second Semester.—Professor Mann. (3)

617. Seminar on Central Banking Problems

Consideration of the place of the central bank in the modern economy, particularly in the United States. Extent and nature of its influence on the business cycles. Different instruments of control. Prerequisite, Econ. 517-518, or the equivalent.

First Semester.—Dr. Goldenweiser. (3)

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here also as lying largely within the field of Economics.

Ec. Hist. 405—History of American Agriculture. *Dr. Gray.*

Ec. Hist. 406—History of American Industry. *Dr. Ware.*

Ec. Hist. 411-412—English Economic History. *Dr. Turner.*

Ec. Hist. 423-424—Evolution of Economic Institutions. *Dr. Correll.*

Ec. Hist. 539-540—Economic History, 1500-1800. *Dr. Correll.*

Ec. Hist. 541-542—Economic and Social History of 19th Century Europe. *Dr. Anderson.*

Gov. Ec. 503—The State as Affected by Economic Forces. *Dr. Griffith.*

Gov. Ec. 506—The Economic Order as Affected by State Action. *Dr. Marshall and Dr. Griffith.*

Gov. Ec. 531—The State and Banking. *Dr. Currie.*

Gov. Ec. 534—The State and Labor. *Mr. Lauck or Dr. Lubin.*

Gov. Ec. 540—The State and Trade. *Dr. Stevens.*

Gov. Ec. 542—The State and Transportation and Communication. *Dr. Morgan.*

Gov. Ec. 543—The State's Relation to the Consumer. *Dr. Edwards.*

Gov. Ec. 601-602—Seminar in the Problems of Economic Coordination in a Modern Democracy. *Dr. Means.*

Hist. 553—Development of Modern Russia. *Dr. Huntington.*

Nat. Res. 401—Introductory Survey of Resources and Their Utilization. *Dr. O. E. Baker*

Nat. Res. 403—Population Prospects: Economic and Social Implications. *Dr. O. E. Baker and Dr. Lorimer.*

Nat. Res. 412—Agricultural Economics. *Dr. Holmes.*

Nat. Res. 422—Forestry Economics. *Dr. Clapp.*

Nat. Res. 452—Economics of Livestock and Grazing. *Dr. Clemen.*

Nat. Res. 471-472—Economic Geography. *Dr. Reed.*

Nat. Res. 513—Agricultural Price-Making Forces and Processes. *Dr. Stine and Dr. Thomsen.*

Nat. Res. 581-582—Economics of Minerals. *Dr. Kiessling.*

Nat. Res. 584—Economics of Power. *Dr. Kiessling and Mr. Fitch.*

Nat. Res. 605—Seminar in Agricultural Economics.

Soc. Ec. 421—Cooperative Enterprise. *Mr. Jacob Baker.*

Soc. Ec. 501—Social Economy Perspectives. *Dr. Correll.*

Soc. Ec. 507—The Worker's Income. *Dr. Hinrichs.*

Soc. Ec. 509—Economic Insecurity. *Dr. McConnell.*

Soc. Ec. 521-522—Leading Problems in Housing and Home Financing. *Dr. Husband.*

Soc. Ec. 607—Seminar in Unemployment Compensation and Social Insurance. *Dr. Tolles.*

Stat. 401—The Use of Statistical Methods. *Dr. Webb.*

Stat. 402—Application of Special Statistical Techniques. *Dr. Webb.*

Stat. 463-464—Labor Statistics. *Dr. Perlman.*

Stat. 515—Analysis of Business and Financial Statistics. *Mr. McLeod and Miss Joy.*

Stat. 613-614—Seminar in Advanced Statistical Projects. *Miss Joy.*

Pub. Ad. 451—Federal Budgetary Administration. *Mr. Bailey and Mr. Jump.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

ERNST CORRELL, *Chairman*

EUGENE N. ANDERSON

VICTOR S. CLARK

LEWIS C. GRAY

LOUIS C. HUNTER

W. CHAPIN HUNTINGTON

RALPH E. TURNER

CAROLINE F. WARE

Those students whose major interest lies in the field of Economic History require the mastery of two fields in order to do adequate justice to their subject. Rather than to attempt the construction of a program within the confines of the orthodox departmental classification it has appeared to be sounder educational practice to allow this focus of the student's interest itself to determine the ground to be covered. In this way the historical perspective can be added to economics; an analytic interpretation to history.

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M. A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group. For purposes of satisfying the M. A. requirement, the historical or the contemporary aspects of economic thought may be regarded as separate sub-fields. Other sub-fields optional.

Ph. D.: Two sub-fields in addition to those in the required group.

Required: Economic Thought in its historical and contemporary aspects; Economic History (European, American), European History since 1500, American History since 1787, Economic Resources.

Optional: Statistics, Politico- Economic Relations, Religion and Economics, Intellectual History, Social Legislation, Business Organization, English History, Latin-American History, Canadian History, Far-Eastern History—a branch of economic life historically treated (e. g., Labor Relations, Public Finance, etc.).

405. History of American Agriculture

The principal emphasis in this seminar is on economic rather than technological phases of American Agricultural History, although the influence of technological changes on economic and social evolution of American agriculture is considered. Special attention is given to some of the significant foci about which research activity may properly be organized and considerable attention is given to the bibliography of the field, with particular reference to the relative values of the different classes of primary and secondary sources. Discussion is devoted to the more significant trends in the economic and social evolution of American agriculture, and the more important regional contrasts, and will indicate some of the forces that operate to determine these trends and regional contrasts.

First Semester.—Dr. Gray. (3)

406. History of American Industry

This course will examine the structure of American industrial society from the point of view of its historical development and of the institutions through which it operates. It will examine the pre-industrial American economy; the form taken by the industrial revolution in America; the general characteristics of American industrial development. Through the examination of individual industries it will view the factors of technology, industrial organization, mechanisms of distribution, labor, capital supply, financial and governmental controls. It will consider problems of conflict and control and of over-all balance and their impact upon public policy.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Ware. (3)

407-408. The Development of American Culture

The problem of an American culture pattern. Origin and development of dominant culture patterns. Non-dominant patterns; agrarianism and the frontier; workers patterns; ethnic, racial and religious minorities. Application of dominant and non-dominant patterns to economic, political and social problems. The problem of social action in relation to the framework of tradition and the process of culture change.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Ware. (3)

411. English Economic History

The development of English agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, and finance, from the Middle Ages to the eighteenth century. Emphasis will be given to the emergence of the national economy and its early imperial expansion.

First Semester—Dr. Turner. (Given in 1939-40.) (3)

412. English Economic History

English economic development from the eighteenth century to the present. Special attention will be given to the Industrial Revolution and its effects upon national and imperial economic interests.

Second Semester.—Dr. Turner. (Given in 1939-40.) (3)

423-424. Evolution of Economic Institutions

The study during the first semester will relate to the pre-capitalistic age including phases of primitive life, the economy of village and manorial systems, principal forms in the economic and social organization of industrial production and exchange. Studies in the second semester will include the phenomena of the progressive commercialization of wants; changes and growth in agriculture, industry, and trade; the extra economic influences such as the alleged religious genesis of capitalism and the rise of the national state; the economic and social aspects of the increasing division of labor and the changes in transportation; and the growth of the financial society.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Correll. (3)

503. History of Public Welfare Legislation

(See Soc. Econ. 503.)

539-540. Economic History, 1500-1800

A study of economic policies which characterized the development of Euro-

pean nations from about 1500 to the end of the 18th century. Outstanding "mercantile systems," their interest in national economic growth and commercial-colonial expansion, will be examined and grouped according to geographical and historical factors. Methods and practices of continental Cameralism will be taken up to illustrate a different type of principles working for the creation and stabilization of national economic units. Attention will be directed to the beginnings of "world economic" concepts and the resulting conflict between "protection" and "free trade".

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Correll. (Given in 1939-40.) (3)

541-542. Economic and Social History of Nineteenth Century Europe

The course will survey the social and economic changes that occurred on the continent during the century. The following topics will be handled: the continental reaction (progressive industrialization of England); the revolution in agriculture; the growth of industrialism and the decline of the handicrafts; the alliance of science and production; the stabilization of currencies; changes in tariff policy; the urban and agricultural labor movements; the issue of agriculture versus industry; the growth of finance centers and corporate forms of business; trade expansion and commercial rivalry; industrial and social legislation; the shifting of class divisions; to effects of industrialism and urbanization on social life.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Anderson. (3) (Alternates with Hist. 551-552.)

543-544. Intellectual History of Europe

The development of the intellectual traditions of European civilization. Emphasis will be given to the relation of social and economic factors to the growth of religion and philosophy, the advancement of science, and the diffusion of learning. The role of "intellectuals" in social and political evolution will be examined.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Turner. (3)

607. Seminar in Religion and Economics

A seminar to serve students interested in the evolution of economic theory as well as of modern society. Selected phases in the history of the Christian Churches and their ethical concepts and standards touching on economic life will be studied. The issue existing between religious and economic ethics will be investigated by way of an historical review and analysis of church regulations relative to business behavior and consumption habits. The effect of Christian principles of discipline in economic civilization will be evaluated. Students will gain a critical understanding of recent literature centering around the problem "Religion and the Rise of Capitalism". Persons other than candidates for degrees will be admitted upon consent of instructor.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Correll. (3)

609-610. Research in European Economic History

Thesis.

Associate Professor Correll.

611-612. Research in American Economic History
Dr. Clark.

The following courses described more fully under their field, are listed here is also lying largely within the field of Economic History.

Econ. 426—History of Economic Thought to the Beginning of the 19th Century. *Dr. Correll.*

Econ. 427—History of Economic Thought from the Beginning of the 19th to the Beginning of the 20th Century. *Dr. Mann.*

Econ. 528—Business Cycles. *Dr. Mann.*

Econ. 535-536—Tariff Policies. *Dr. Edminster.*

Hist. 553—Development of Modern Russia. *Dr. Huntington.*

Int. Af. 430—History of Pan-Americanism. *Dr. Inman.*

Soc. Ec. 501—Social Economy Perspectives. *Dr. Correll.*

Soc. Ec. 511—Regional Aspects of American Culture. *Dr. Ware.*

Attention is also called to other course offerings of the Economics and History Departments as furnishing background material. Approval of the Chairman of the Field should be obtained in order to elect such courses for credit toward the minimum course requirement for a degree.

GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMICS

(*Inter-Relations*)

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, *Chairman*

CLYDE B. AITCHISON
FREDERICK F. BLACHLY
RUDOLF A. CLEMEN
LAUCHLIN CURRIE
CORWIN B. EDWARDS
EMANUEL A. GOLDENWEISER
LOWELL F. HUELSTER
W. JETT LAUCK
WILLIAM M. LEISERSON
ISADOR LUBIN
FRITZ KARL MANN

LEON C. MARSHALL
GARDINER C. MEANS
BLAINE F. MOORE
CHARLES S. MORGAN
MIRIAM E. OATMAN
HOWARD S. PIQUET
CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON
WALTER M. W. SPLAWN
WILLIAM H. S. STEVENS
AMOS E. TAYLOR
CAROLINE F. WARE

The fallacy of considering either political science or economics a discipline existing in a vacuum has long been apparent. In the formation of economic policies by government; in the impact of economic interests and ways upon government; in all the manifold interrelations of the two fields lie today many of the problems most challenging to the creative thought of the social scientist. With this in mind and because of the peculiar suitability of the Washington scene, The American University Graduate School has constructed a graduate program in the interrelations of government and economics. While providing for adequate ground-work in those aspects of government and economics essential for the understanding of their interrelations, this sequence of study directs attention primarily to the interrelations themselves—in their historical, analytic, institutional, sociological, and comparative aspects. Preparation in the fields of statistics, social psychology, and social organization, unless previously had, should be taken in course.

Attention is called to the peculiar suitability of this field for those planning to enter certain types of the public service, business, journalism, law, and the teaching of the social sciences.

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M. A.: Distinction in one of the required fields with adequate preparation in another will be assumed for the Master's examination.

Ph. D.: The required fields are as follows:

1. The current situation in economic thought and economic organization, both in their developmental setting (and with special reference to governmental policy and control).

2. The current situation in political thought and governmental structure, both in their developmental setting (and with special reference to the way in which they have been affected by the changing economic order).
3. The principles and practices of administration, public and private, with major emphasis upon public administration.
4. At least two major areas of interaction between government and economics selected from such fields as transportation and public utilities, labor relations, trade, the adjustment of population, public finance, money and banking, capital formation and investment, etc.

An optional field: Students whose earlier preparation in the interrelations of government and economics has been both thorough and broad are encouraged to select an optional field from such areas as advanced work in statistics, advanced work in accounting, special aspects of comparative government, special aspects of administration, a pertinent field of historical study, a pertinent field of jurisprudence.

The requirements, as stated, constitute a norm. The Graduate Board will be glad to consider such departures from this norm as will emphasize unity and penetration in some aspect of a student's program.

402. Theories Underlying Government Control of Economic Life

The objectives of social control. Contrasts between the old and the new economy. Theories underlying government regulation in utilities, prices, labor, and other areas. Possibilities of a positive approach to liberalism.

Second Semester.—Professor Clemen. (3)

503. The State as Affected by Economic Forces

A comparative and historical study of trends in the principal industrial nations. Special attention will be given to the profound alterations brought about in legislative and administrative processes by economic change. The impact of economic forces upon federalism, democratic control, political leadership, the courts, and local self-government will be considered in the light of world trends.

First Semester.—Professor Griffith. (2)

506. The Economic Order as Affected by State Action

The underlying processes of any economic order and the structure of our own order; the backgrounds of the current interactions between the state and economic structures; current manifestations of the impact of the state upon economic situations; areas of investigation needed to develop policy and effective administration.

Second Semester.—Professor Marshall. (2)

531. The State and Banking

A survey of the public and private functions performed by banks and the banking functions performed by governments; a comparison of the leading systems of regulations and directing of banking policies and the flow of credit. Particular attention is given to the interrelations between credit policy, price movements, the formation of capital, and the international flow of short-term and long-term funds. Prerequisite, Econ. 485 or the equivalent.

Second Semester.—Dr. Currie. (3)

534. The State and Labor

- (1) Genetic treatment of the public interest in the role of labor in the economic order. (2) Varieties of governmental attitudes toward labor, such as mercantilism, laissez-faire, constitutionalism, socialism, communism, fascism. (3) Varieties of governmental participation such as labor legislation, mediation, arbitration, social service. (4) Types of labor legislation in the United States and the legal-constitutional problems involved. (5) Administration and administrative law as applied to this field. (6) Current issues and possible courses of action. (n. b. This is a "creative workshop" course, which permits the individual student to undertake additional study and research with appropriate academic credit.)

Second Semester.—*Mr. Lauck or Dr. Lubin.* (3-6)

540. The State and Trade

Public policy regarding combination and monopoly. Competition and competitive practices. Policy of early court decisions on combinations. Federal and state legislation. Dissolution and injunction. Open price policies and their legal status. Concept of fair and unfair competition. Legislative policy regarding unfair competition in Federal Trade Commission and National Industrial Recovery Acts. Economic theories of unfair competition as applied to various trade practices. Legal theories and decisions regarding unfair competition. Prerequisite, Econ. 471 or the equivalent.

Second Semester.—*Adjunct Professor Stevens.* (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

542. The State and Transportation and Communication

- (1) A brief historical background of the evolution of the instrumentalities and of state intervention, with particular reference to developments in the United States. (2) The governmental structures, the significant problems of constitutional and administrative law, methods and techniques. (3) The underlying issues and possible courses of action.

First Semester.—*Dr. Morgan.* (3)

543. The State's Relation to the Consumer

The relation of the consumers' interest to the public interest; activities of the Federal Government focused upon the consumer: the consumers' stake in other governmental activities; the relation of the Government to consumer organizations and programs. Particular attention will be given to commodity standards, price and production control, cooperative buying, information services, and consumer credit.

First Semester.—*Dr. Edwards.* (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

546. The State and and Population

This course will concentrate its principal attention on population policy in the United States, considering the historical antecedents and the present intent of federal, state, and local policies which affect the quantity and quality of the population, its location, standard of living, economic opportunity, and social adjustment.

Second Semester.—*Associate Professor Ware.* (2)

547. Modern States and National Resources

(See Nat. Res. 405.)

553. Federalism and Economic Controls

Consideration will be given in the seminar to the underlying economic changes which are weakening Federal systems in the United States and elsewhere. The problems of regional concentration of wealth, of control of competitive and monopolistic aspects of industry, of labor standards will receive major attention to the extent that they are reacting upon the federal elements in the institutions of the nations studied. The various ways and means of meeting these problems adopted by these nations by way of modification of federalism will be analyzed.

First Semester.—(2) (Given in 1939-40.)

601-602. Seminar in the Problems of Economic Coordination in a Modern Democracy

An analysis of the problem of economic coordination in the presence of modern technology and administered prices, consideration of the techniques of coordination and planning available to a democracy, and discussion of the problems involved in constructing a guide to effective use of National Resources. This latter will involve the technical problems of measuring consumption requirements, of measuring industrial capacities, and of integrating the two so as to picture the effective use of resources. Admission upon consent of instructor.

First and Second Semesters.—*Dr. Means.* (3)

603-604. Research Seminar in Federal Regulation of Commerce and Administrative Law

This seminar is organized primarily for those whose theses lie within these special fields. It meets at the convenience of the instructor. By arrangement, other students interested in some special line of research apart from their thesis may be admitted and formal academic credit obtained.

First and Second Semesters.—*Dr. Aitchison.*

609-610. Research in Politico-Economic Relations

Thesis.

Professor Marshall.

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of the Interrelations of Government and Economics.

Econ. 439—The Competitive System. *Dr. Stevens.*

Econ. 478—Introduction to Public Utilities. *Dr. Huelster.*

Econ. 480—Introduction to Transportation. *Dr. Huelster.*

Econ. 481-482—Public Finance. *Dr. Mann.*

Econ. 483—Revenue and Expenditure. *Dr. Moore.*

Econ. 506—Problems of Public Utility Administration. *Dr. Huelster.*

Econ. 507—Problems of Corporate Reorganization. *Dr. Splawn.*

Econ. 508—Holding Companies. *Dr. Splawn.*

Econ. 511—Coordinated Transportation. *Dr. Morgan.*

Econ. 523-524—Foreign Currency and Banking Systems. *Dr. Taylor.*

Econ. 534—Economic Foreign Relations of the United States. *Dr. Edminster.*

Econ. 535-536—Tariff Policies. *Dr. Edminster.*

Econ. 551-552—The Federal Revenue System.

Econ. 561—Foreign Public Finance. *Dr. Mann.*

- Econ. 572—Mediation, Arbitration, and Labor Disputes. *Dr. Lapp.*
Econ. 581-582—Economic Planning.
Econ. 616—Comparative Fiscal Policy. *Dr. Mann.*
Econ. 617—Seminar on Central Banking Problems. *Dr. Goldenweiser.*
Hist. 553—Development of Modern Russia. *Dr. Huntington.*
Nat. Res. 401—Introductory Survey of Resources. *Dr. O. E. Baker.*
Nat. Res. 512—National Land Problems and Policies. *Dr. Gray.*
Nat. Res. 521—Forest Policy. *Mr. Sparhawk.*
Nat. Res. 604—Seminar in National Resources. *Mr. Clayton and Dr. Barnes.*
Pol. Sc. 410—Contemporary Political Thought. *Dr. Oatman.*
Pol. Sc. 503—Constitutional Phases of Treaty-Making. *Dr. Hazard.*
Pol. Sc. 505—Recent Problems in Constitutional Law.
Pol. Sc. 506—The Problem of Constitutional Revision.
Pol. Sc. 507—Present Day Political Europe—The Democracies.
Pol. Sc. 509—Present Day Political Europe—The Dictatorships.
Soc. Ec. 501—Social Economy Perspectives. *Dr. Correll.*
Soc. Ec. 503—History of Public Welfare Legislation. *Mr. Leet.*
Soc. Ec. 509—Economic Insecurity. *Dr. McConnell.*
Soc. Ec. 522—Housing Problems. *Dr. Husband.*

HISTORY

EUGENE N. ANDERSON, *Chairman*

RICHARD L. BAUER
SOLON J. BUCK
ERNST CORRELL
WILLIAM E. DODD
GEORGE S. DUNCAN
WESLEY M. GEWEHR

LOUIS C. HUNTER
W. CHAPIN HUNTINGTON
SAMUEL GUY INMAN
CARLTON SAVAGE
RALPH E. TURNER
CAROLINE F. WARE

The work in the field of history is planned to serve a double purpose: first, to develop historical perspective for the understanding of contemporary society; second, to apply the techniques of social analysis provided by the other social sciences for the comprehension of the past. An integrated program of study will be planned with each student in order to insure that his work is both comprehensive in training and methods of research, and unified in the general objective. The program will be designed to provide experience in methods of handling the several types of historical material; for example, political, institutional, constitutional, diplomatic, economic, social and ideological. The content of the program of study will vary according to each student's particular line of interest.

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

For the M. A. the comprehensive examination will cover either of the two sub-fields in group A, one sub-field from group E, and one sub-field from the other groups. For the Ph. D. the comprehensive examination will cover both sub-fields in group A, and at least one sub-field from each of the other groups. The sub-fields offered for the M. A. may be offered (for more intensive examination) as sub-fields for the Ph. D.

- A. A survey of the history of (1) Europe, (2) the United States. The emphasis will be placed upon a knowledge of general trends and major problems, and familiarity with the bibliography and historiography.
- B. Study of a particular nation or area, such as, Russia, the Balkans, the north European industrial areas, the frontier, New England.
- C. Study of a special period, such as, the United States since 1900, the Renaissance, the French Revolution, England in the 18th Century.
- D. Study of a special phase of a nation or area or period, such as, the economic history of modern Europe, German nationalism, modern revolutions, diplomatic history of the United States, regionalism in the United States.
- E. Study of other social sciences (for example, economics, political science, sociology) relevant to the student's line of interest.

***403-404. Constitutional History of the United States.**

An advanced course, the aim of which is the study of the outstanding constitutional problems and controversies typical of the development of American issues and institutions.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Gewehr. (3)

441. History of Latin-American Culture

Comparison between Anglo-Saxon and Latin-American cultures. Latin-American literature. Character molds. Indian and modern cultural contributions.

First Semester.—Dr. Inman. (3) (tentative) (Alternates with Int. Af. 430.)

482. The Great American Presidents

The basic problems which the following presidents confronted and the success or failure to solve them will be discussed: Washington-Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln-Cleveland-Theodore Roosevelt-Wilson. The attention of students will be called to the gaps in our information concerning the life and administration of each president.

First Semester.—Professor Dodd. (1½) (Given in 1939-40.)

507-508. Prehistoric Man (Anthropology)

An intensive study of man's origin and progress including: his physical, material, intellectual, political, social, economic, and religious development.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Duncan. (3) (Alternates with 509-510.)

509-510. History of Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, and Israel

This course will cover the following main topics: physical nature of the land; influence of geographic environment; racial origins, literatures, cultures, and religions; history of excavations, and inscriptions.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Duncan. (Given in 1939-40.) (3)

***513-514. The French Revolution and Napoleon**

A study of the institutions of the Old Regime, the Estates General and the more important reforms of the Revolution; the destruction of the monarchy and the establishment of the republic; the rise of Napoleon; the empire and wars of conquest; the rise of nationalities; the defeat of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna.

First and Second Semesters.—Assistant Professor Bauer. (3)

531-532. History of the United States

It is the purpose of this course to explore certain of the newer viewpoints and materials in American History. Such subjects as the growth of urbanization, the role of technological factors, population movements and changes in the social structure will be taken up. Informal lectures, reports, discussion.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Hunter. (3)

534. History of the South, 1684-1783

The first emerging social order in America and the struggles connected with this will be described.

Second Semester.—Professor Dodd. (1½)

535. American Diplomacy During the World War

A semester course in the diplomatic history of the United States, 1914-1918, with attention focused on problems of neutrality and belligerency.

First Semester.—*Mr. Savage.* (3)

538. Diplomatic History of the United States Since 1918

Special consideration will be given to the development of American foreign policy since 1918 with reference to such problems as disarmament and naval rivalry, war debts and tariffs, relations with the League of Nations and other international organizations, recognition and non-recognition, neutrality, non-intervention and the Good Neighbor Policy.

Second Semester.—(3) (Given in 1939-40.)

547-548. The Renaissance

A survey of Europe in the period 1250 to 1550, with particular emphasis on the cultural developments.

First and Second Semesters.—*Assistant Professor Bauer.* (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

549-550. The Reformation

A study of the religious upheaval of the sixteenth century. The work of Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, and other reformers will be carefully analyzed. Particular attention will be paid to such topics as the spread of Protestantism, the role of the Anabaptists, the Catholic Reformation, the religious wars of France, and the Thirty Years' War.

First and Second Semesters.—*Assistant Professor Bauer.* (3) (Given in 1940-41.)

551-552. The History of European Nationalism

The progress of nationalism since the beginning of the French Revolution will be analyzed. The following topics will be treated: the character of the change from cosmopolitanism to nationalism; the ideology of nationalism; the psychology of nationalists; the conditions under which nationalism flamed up; the relations of the social, economic, cultural and political groups to nationalism; the relation between the outburst of nationalism and the business cycle; the relation of nationalism to liberalism, democracy, socialism and communism; the relation between nationalism and the military and between nationalism and the expansion of governmental functions.

First and Second Semesters.—*Professor Anderson.* (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

553. The Development of Modern Russia

A survey course covering the period from the emancipation of the serfs to the present time. Special emphasis will be placed upon the factors of geography and industrial development. The aim will be to lay a groundwork for the understanding of the Soviet regime of today.

First Semester.—*Dr. Huntington.* (3)

601. The Revolution of 1848

Special topics will be dealt with in some detail for the purpose of instructing the students in methods of research. The topics will relate to the back-

ground and course of the revolution in Germany, Austria, France and Italy.

First Semester.—Professor Anderson. (2) (Given in 1939-40.)

603. History of European Historiography in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century

A rapid survey will be made of the main lines of historical writing. Schools of historical interpretation and their relationship to the philosophy of history will be especially studied.

First Semester.—Professor Anderson (3) (Alternates with 601.)

607-608. Historiography, Methodology, and Materials for Research in American History

This course is designed to familiarize students primarily in American History with the following: the work of the more important historians and historical agencies; the fundamental tools for research, such as bibliographies, guides, inventories, and catalogues; types of research material, such as archival data, historical manuscripts, newspapers, and published documents; the principal collections of such materials; and methods of collecting, organizing, and presenting historical data. Special attention will be given to research material available in Washington.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Buck. (3)

609-610. Seminar in American History

Thesis.

Professor Hunter.

611-612. Seminar in European History

Thesis.

Professor Anderson.

613-614. Research in American Diplomatic History

Mr. Savage.

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of History.

Econ. 426—History of Economic Thought to the Beginning of the 19th Century. *Dr. Correll.*

Econ. 427—History of Economic Thought from the Beginning of the 19th to the Beginning of the 20th Century. *Dr. Mann.*

Ec. Hist. 405—History of American Agriculture. *Dr. Gray.*

Ec. Hist. 406—History of American Industry. *Dr. Ware.*

Ec. Hist. 407-408—The Development of American Culture. *Dr. Ware.*

Ec. Hist. 411-412—English Economic History. *Dr. Turner.*

Ec. Hist. 423-424—Evolution of Economic Institutions. *Dr. Correll.*

Ec. Hist. 539-540—Economic History, 1500-1800. *Dr. Correll.*

Ec. Hist. 541-542—Economic and Social History of 19th Century Europe. *Dr. Anderson.*

Ec. Hist. 543-544—Intellectual History of Europe. *Dr. Turner.*

Int. Af. 430—History of the Pan-American Movement. *Dr. Inman.*

Int. Af. 541—Constitutional Phases of Treaty-Making. *Dr. Hazard.*

Pol. Sci. 409—Early Political Thought. *Dr. Oatman.*

Pol. Sci. 537—History of Anglo-American Law. *Dr. Dean.*

- Soc. Ec. 404—Social Philosophy. *Dr. Collier.*
Soc. Ec. 501—Social Economy Perspectives. *Dr. Correll.*
Soc. Ec. 503—History of Public Welfare Legislation. *Mr. Leet.*
Soc. Ec. 511—Regional Aspects of American Culture. *Dr. Ware.*
Soc. Ec. 513—American Communities. *Dr. Ware.*
Soc. Ec. 516—Ethnic Groups in American Life. *Dr. Ware.*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ELLERY C. STOWELL, *Chairman*

LYNN R. EDMINSTER
GREEN H. HACKWORTH
HENRY B. HAZARD
SAMUEL GUY INMAN

LEO PASVOLSKY
CARLTON SAVAGE
CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON
AMOS E. TAYLOR

JULIAN WADLEIGH

The organization of this department in 1935 was a recognition that the interrelations of the peoples of the world form an important and reasonable field of interest for graduate students. The field draws upon political science and history for its law, politics, and organization and upon economics for those forces and factors which so often are the determining factors in national policies and which in their own right have a significance for present-day statecraft that cannot be ignored. Only on the basis of adequate knowledge of these various factors can teachers, statesmen, and organizations do effective work toward a permanent World Peace.

Courses dealing with international law and other important aspects of world affairs are offered to serve as a basis of preparation for a foreign service career or other activity in the international field. It is also the aim of the Department to promote international understanding and good will through the study of the politics, national characteristics, and foreign relations of the principal nations. Washington, the focus of governmental control and of so many international interests, offers an unique opportunity for the pursuit of these studies.

While not directly designed to prepare for the Foreign Service examinations of the Department of State, the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the work offered do in fact constitute one of the best ways of preparing for such a career. So also work in this field opens upon possible careers in foreign trade, in teaching, and in international law and organization.

An important activity of the department is the development of the Hall of Nations Plan. The Washington Library of the League of Nations Information Service is housed on graduate school premises.

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M. A.: At least three sub-fields from the required group. Other sub-fields optional.

Ph. D.: At least two sub-fields in addition to those in the required group.

Required: International Law and Procedure, International Relations and Organization, International Economics, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, Diplomatic History, Comparative Government.

Optional: National Government, Social Psychology, Geography, European History since 1500, Imperialism, a special branch or branches of International law.

405. The Principles of International Law

A course designed to give an understanding of the fundamental principles of International Law and to develop the application of these principles to the leading topics of the law. Emphasis will be placed on analyzing current events.

First Semester.—Professor Stowell. (3)

410. International Organization

Historical background and development. Constitution and functions of the Assembly, Council, and Secretariat. The International Labor Organization. The Permanent Court of International Justice.

Second Semester.—(3) (Given in 1939-40.)

423. International Relations and World Politics

In this course special attention is given to such controlling factors as nationalism, imperialism, and militarism. The economic aspects of world politics are duly emphasized, and the following topics carefully considered: general principles of investment diplomacy; financial supervision; practice of armed protection; historical background of commercial diplomacy.

First Semester.—Professor Stowell. (3)

430. History of The Pan-American Movement

The first ten weeks of the course will be devoted to the history of the Pan-American movement with special reference to the role played by the various Pan-American conferences. With this historical perspective as a base, the remaining time will be devoted to a study of the major problems facing the forthcoming Lima Conference.

Dr. Inman. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

512. The Conduct of Foreign Relations

This course will deal with the organization of foreign offices and foreign services; the various agencies of government bearing upon foreign relations and how they operate; the problem of popular control and of popular education in the foreign relations of governments; the manner in which foreign relations actually are conducted, and similar problems. Special attention will be given to the organization of the United States Department of State.

Second Semester.—Professor Stowell. (3)

514. International Law—The Law of Intervention

A study of the international law rights enforced through intervention and of the regulations governing recourse to remedial force. The restrictions and limitations recognized by the laws of war in order to prevent, in so far as possible, an abusive use of force. Prerequisite for admission, International Affairs 405, or equivalent.

Second Semester.—Professor Stowell. (3)

515-516. International Law Procedure

International Law as applied by courts and administrative officials to the regulation of immigration, and the law of nationality, naturalization, citizenship, and expatriation.

First and Second Semesters.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

519. Extradition

A study of international extradition with some consideration of interstate rendition. The nature of the obligation of extradition and the procedure as governed by statute and treaty considered in relation to the principles of the criminal law of the United States and other countries. This course is open to those who have not had previous professional legal training.

Second Semester.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½) (Given in 1939-40.)

520. Conflict of Laws (Assimilation of Laws)

This course (sometimes termed "Private International Law") deals with the rights of persons within the territory and dominion of one political sovereignty, by reason of acts done within the dominion of another sovereignty; the basis of the recognition of the foreign law; the rules governing the determination of the status and capacity of individuals; the rules relative to title and disposition of property; the enforcement of foreign judgments.

Second Semester.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½) (Alternates with 519.)

523. Admiralty Law (Maritime Law)

A survey of the principles of admiralty law including marine contracts, marine insurance, general average, bottomry bonds, piracy, prize courts and prize jurisdictions.

Second Semester.—(1½)

538. The Law of International Claims

The Law of International Claims. Rules and Practice of the State Department governing the presentation of claims.

Second Semester.—Mr. Hackworth. (1½) (Given in 1939-40.)

540. Negotiation and Interpretation of Treaties

The procedures and the law in treaties.

Second Semester.—Mr. Hackworth. (1½) (Alternates with 538.)

541. Constitutional Phases of Treaty-Making

Role of the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Executive, and the States; delegation of the treaty-making power.

First Semester.—Adjunct Professor Hazard. (1½)

609-610. Seminar in International Affairs

Thesis.

Professor Stowell.

611-612. Research in Problems of Immigration and Naturalization

Adjunct Professor Hazard.

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of International Affairs:

- Econ. 441—Introduction to International Economics. *Mr. Wadleigh.*
Econ. 512—Ocean Transportation and Port Facilities. *Dr. Morgan.*
Econ. 523-524—Foreign Currency and Banking Systems. *Dr. Taylor.*
Econ. 525-526—International Banking and Finance. *Dr. Taylor.*
Econ. 531—World Economic Problems. *Dr. Edminster.*
Econ. 534—Economic Foreign Relations of the United States. *Dr. Edminster.*
Econ. 535-536—Tariff Policies. *Dr. Edminster.*
Econ. 561—Foreign Public Finance. *Professor Mann.*
Econ. 607-608—Seminar in International Finance. *Dr. Taylor.*
Econ. 612—Seminar in Current Monetary Problems. *Dr. Pasvolsky.*
Hist. 441—History of Latin-American Culture. *Dr. Inman.*
Hist. 535—American Diplomacy During the World War. *Mr. Savage.*
Hist. 538—Diplomatic History of the United States Since 1918.
Hist. 551-552—The History of European Nationalism. *Dr. Anderson.*
Hist. 553—The Development of Modern Russia. *Dr. Huntington.*
Hist. 613-614—Research in American Diplomatic History. *Dr. Hunter.*
Nat. Res. 405—Modern State and National Resources. *Dr. Clemen.*
Nat. Res. 471-472—Economic Geography. *Dr. Reed.*
Pol. Sc. 507—Present-Day Political Europe—The Democracies.
Pol. Sc. 509—Present-Day Political Europe—The Dictatorships.
Pub. Ad. 525—Public Administration Abroad. *Dr. Blachly.*

NATIONAL RESOURCES

RUDOLF A. CLEMEN, *Chairman*

OLIVER E. BAKER
CARLETON P. BARNES
EARLE H. CLAPP
CLAUD F. CLAYTON
JOHN D. FITCH
FRED. L. GARLOCK
LEWIS C. GRAY
CLARENCE L. HOLMES
OSCAR E. KIESSLING
BURT P. KIRKLAND

FRANK LORIMER
ROBERT MARSHALL
GARDINER C. MEANS
VERGIL D. REED
WILLIAM N. SPARHAWK
O. C. STINE
CARL C. TAYLOR
FREDERICK L. THOMSEN
CAROLINE F. WARE
ABEL WOLMAN

Among the emerging problems concerned with the future of America, there are few, if any, whose importance transcends that of the wise utilization of our national resources. Much more is involved than questions of soil, water, or minerals. In its widest implication the term, national resources, must be thought of as including also human resources and technology. Perhaps the most fruitful line of thought is to view this field of resources as significant primarily in its relation to population trends, standards of living, and an economy of use as well as an economy of profit.

Here, then, is a field for advanced study and research of increasing significance. A man who would master this field must take into account the contribution of the economist, the geographer, the natural scientist, the sociologist, and the political scientist.

The American University Graduate School has formulated its program in such a fashion as to emphasize the essential unity of the resources problem. It thus serves those who, being specialists in some one aspect (such as forestry) wish to see the resources problem as a whole. Advanced courses in special topics are offered for those who wish to take advantage of the presence in Washington of a number of outstanding specialists in their particular field. In this connection, the program aims to fill the gap in graduate work, especially in agricultural economics, which was left through the discontinuance (in June, 1937) of the courses sponsored by the Social Science Research Council. These courses were formerly held at The American University but for the past three years were held at The Brookings Institution.

The American University Graduate School program is so designed as to encourage registration of those who have graduated with honors

from the agricultural, forestry, and engineering colleges, as well as those who enter with the ordinary liberal arts background. Because of this diversity of backgrounds and interests, an individual program will be formulated for each student, designed to lead to an M.A or Ph.D. in Economics or Social Economy.

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M. A.: From Group A, one sub-field, and from Group B, two sub-fields.

Ph. D.: From Group A, one sub-field, from Group B, five sub-fields, and from Group C, two sub-fields; one additional sub-field from A, B, or C.

Group A: Economic Theory, History of Economic Thought, Economic History.

Group B.: Agricultural Economics, Forest Economics, Mineral Economics, Water Resources, Population, Power Economics, Economic Geography, Economic Planning.

Group C: Statistics, Economics of Consumption, Agricultural Finance, Transportation, Labor Relations, International Economics, Politico-Economic Relations, Marketing, Economics of Public Works, Public Administration, Rural Sociology, Regionalism, Public Finance.

401. Introductory Survey of Resources and Their Utilization

A presentation by the regions of the physical conditions and basic facts of land and water utilization, followed by a consideration of trends in the production and consumption of farm and forest products, and the outlook for land utilization in each agricultural region.

First Semester.—Dr. O. E. Baker and Professor Clemen. (3)

403. Population Prospects: Economic and Social Implications (Soc. Ec. 403)

Trends in birth, marriage, and death rate; changes in composition of population by age; race, nativity, and location; distribution and redistribution of population in relation to economic resources; social aspects of differential reproduction; implications for land use, housing, social security, education.

First Semester.—Dr. O. E. Baker and Dr. Lorimer. (2)

405. Modern States and National Resources (Gov. Ec. 547)

A comparative study of governmental policies towards national resources on the part of the leading countries of the world. Theories underlying these policies and their evolution into programs of action. The topics covered include land policies, soil conservation, settlement, forests, water resources, minerals, raw materials, power resources, capital resources, man power and the utilization of human resources, population policies.

First Semester.—Professor Clemen. (3)

412. Agricultural Economics

A general survey of the field of agricultural economics including the following subdivisions: farm management and the economics of agricultural production, marketing of agricultural commodities, analysis of the prices of agricultural commodities, cooperative organization of farmers, agricultural land problems, agricultural finance.

Second Semester.—Dr. Holmes. (3)

421. Farm Management and Long Term Credit (Bus. Ad. 421)**422. Forestry Economics**

The economic and social aspects of the use of land for the growing of timber and other forest crops. Harvesting, manufacture, and utilization. Ownership. Private and public interest and obligations. Labor and community relationships. Distribution and consumption of forest products. Financial relationships. Historical development, present status, problems, and solutions.

Second Semester.—Dr. Clapp. (2)

432. Water Resources

The course will be so constructed as to acquaint the student with the problems involved and the opportunities offered in our water resources. Irrigation, health, erosion, agricultural productivity, etc., will be among the topics considered. During the latter part of the semester students enrolled in this course will join with those taking the course in mineral economics for a joint consideration of power resources. (See Nat. Res. 584.)

Second Semester.—Dr. Wolman. (1½)

442. Soil Conservation

This course treats of the economic and social significance of soil conservation; the physical problem of erosion, its relation to agriculture, flood control, water supply, drought, irrigation, wild life, power, navigation; erosion control technique; development and application; social mechanism for adequate action.

Second Semester.—(2) (Given in 1939-40.)

452. Economics of Livestock and Grazing

This course would include the development of livestock in America on a commercial basis, the western range cattle industry, the rise of centralized cash livestock markets, the growth of demand for meat at home and abroad, the expansion of the meat-packing industry, work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, methods of livestock financing and marketing, the cooperative movement, the AAA program for livestock, work of the division of grazing of Department of the Interior, and conservation of our livestock resources.

Second Semester.—Professor Clemen. (2) (Given in 1939-40.)

471-472. Economic Geography

This course is concerned with the study of man's environment and the way man makes his living in relation to his environment. It is a year course, but new students may enter at the beginning of either semester. The second semester's work will be concerned primarily with a study of the continents and great commercial and industrial centers. Each continent will first be studied as a unit, then each of the outstanding commercial and industrial countries on a continent will be studied in greater detail.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Reed. (3)

512. National Land Problems and Policies

An analysis of the various American land problems and a consideration of policies, existing and proposed, with reference to both American and foreign experience. Economic and political criteria and general objec-

tives of national land policy; utilization and disposition of the public domain; mineral and forest land policies; recreational uses; water rights and waterpower; administration and disposition of state lands; types and methods of land classification; standards and methods of measuring the utility and value of the various surface uses; reclamation and land settlement policies; the problem of giving adequate direction to agricultural expansion and aligning it with agricultural policy; land tenure and the agricultural ladder; small holdings; the land market and land valuation; the role of taxation in land reform; division of administrative functions between state and federal governments.

Second Semester.—Dr. Gray. (3)

513. Agricultural Price-Making Forces and Processes

A discussion of price-making forces: factors determining the supply in the market and the demand for a commodity as influencing prices; other conditions affecting prices, such as contract, custom, monopoly, administrative agreements, and legislation; wholesale, retail, and future market price relationships; the business cycle and the general price level. This will be conducted as a combination seminar and lecture course.

Second Semester.—Dr. Stine and Dr. Thomsen. (3)

516. Agricultural Finance

An examination of the principal problems in farm mortgage credit and in commercial credit in agriculture. The role of the Federal government.

First Semester.—Mr. Garlock. (3)

521. Forest Policy

Public *vs.* private ownership, the regulation of private owners by the states or the Federal government, prescriptive rights, taxation, public assistance to private owners.

First Semester.—Mr. Sparhawk. (2) (Given in 1939-40.)

524. Forest Finance

The finance of forest lands and crops and also of dependent industries. Attention will be directed toward financial structure, credits, insurance, etc.

Second Semester.—Mr. Kirkland. (2) (Given in 1939-40.)

526. Forests as a Source of Employment

The economics of employment in the growing and protection of forests, including their general administration. Attention will also be given to the employment situation in the industries which harvest and manufacture timber and other forest crops.

Second Semester.—(2) (Alternates with 521.)

528. Non-Commodity Uses of Forests

The economic implications of forests in connection with water, climate, soil conservation, recreation, wild life. The relationship of forests to agriculture as a source of supplies and outside employment. Woodlots as a part of the farm. Shelterbelts.

First Semester.—Dr. Robert Marshall. (2) (Alternates with 528.)

581-582. Economics of Minerals

There are problems peculiar to the mineral industries which differentiate

them from agriculture, manufacturing, and trade. The element of discovery, the chance distribution of deposits, and the wasting asset raise a series of problems that cut across taxation, tariffs, export policies, labor relations, monopoly, competition and conservation and give rise to the migration of industry. As world consumption is increasing, higher prices can only be averted by new discoveries, better transportation and advances in technology. Mineral potentialities of the globe create wide interest in new areas, and mineral surpluses or deficiencies of nations indicate some explanations of current international economic policies. During the latter part of the second semester, students enrolled in this course will join with those taking the course in Water Resources, for a joint consideration of power resources. (See Nat. Res. 584.)

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Kiessling. (1½)

584. Economics of Power

The economic problems involved in hydro-electric and fuel generated power. Potential power resources of the United States. The relationship of power generating to other aspects of water resources will be emphasized.

Second Semester.—Dr. Kiessling and Mr. Fitch. (1½)

601-602. Research in National Resources

Thesis.

First and Second Semesters.—Professor Clemen and Associates.

604. Integration Seminar

Each year a given area of the United States will be made the subject of intensive study. The development and utilization of various resources will be considered in the light of the interrelations of agriculture, forestry, water, minerals, population.

Second Semester.—Mr. Clayton and Dr. Barnes. (3)

605. Seminar in Agricultural Economics

One or more of the important problems facing agriculture will be made the subject of intensive study. For 1938-39 it is proposed to consider the economic and social aspects of the self-contained farm.

First Semester.—(3)

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here as also lying largely within the field of National Resources.

Econ. 463—Economics of Public Works.

Econ. 516—Marketing Agricultural Products. *Dr. Stevens.*

Econ. 581-582—Economic Planning

Ec. Hist. 405—History of American Agriculture. *Dr. Gray.*

Gov. Ec. 546—The State and Population. *Dr. Ware.*

Gov. Ec. 601-602—Seminar in the Problem of Economic Coordination in a Modern Democracy. *Dr. Means.*

Hist. 553—Development of Modern Russia. *Dr. Huntington.*

Soc. Ec. 411—Rural Sociology. *Dr. Carl C. Taylor and Dr. C. P. Loomis.*

Soc. Ec. 511—Regional Aspects of American Culture. *Dr. Ware.*

Soc. Ec. 514—Local Units in American Society. *Dr. Ware.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

FREDERICK F. BLACHLY
GORDON DEAN
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING
WESLEY M. GEWEHR
ERNEST S. GRIFFITH
HENRY B. HAZARD

LEON C. MARSHALL
MIRIAM E. OATMAN
HENRY REINING, JR.
FLOYD M. RIDDICK
CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON
ELLERY C. STOWELL
KARL C. STROMSEM

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

Candidates for the Master's Degree in Political Science will ordinarily be required to pass a comprehensive examination at the Master's level in (A) and in any one of B, C, D or E.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science will be required to pass comprehensive examinations at the Doctor's level in (A), two of the fields listed in (E), and any two of the remaining three areas indicated below.

The Department is prepared to consider such departures from these requirements as will emphasize unity and depth of a student's program.

- (A) Governments in the United States. This field includes a study of national, state, regional, municipal and local political institutions and the interrelations between these units of governance. An understanding of these political institutions will require a working knowledge of constitutional and administrative law as these legal forces bear upon the governmental processes. Likewise there must be an understanding of the informal controls of politics and administration, such as public opinion, pressure groups, and political parties if a cogent interpretation is given governmental structures.
- (B) The Evolution of Political Institutions and Theory. The developmental setting of political institutions can only be understood through a study and application of the leading political-economic-social thought of the world.
- (C) Comparative Governments and Comparative Administration. The candidate should understand a reasonable number of representative countries, other than the United States, with particular reference to their governmental vehicles and the manner in which these vehicles attempt to cope with the current political-economic-social situations.
- (D) Public Administration in the United States. The candidate should understand the basic processes of administration and the application of these processes within the governmental units. In addition he should have an understanding of the application of Public Administration to a specific field. The student may select from such fields as the Inter-relations Between Government and (1) Welfare Activities, (2) Agriculture, (3) Labor, (4) Business, (5) Education, etc. A student wishing to place primary emphasis on Public Administration

in connection with his Master's Degree should refer to the requirements in the Department of Public Administration.

- (E) The candidate for the Master's Degree will be required to understand the inter-action between political science and *one* related field. For the candidate for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree *two* related fields will be required, one of which should be International Affairs. Options, for examination purposes, may be made from within the fields listed:

- a. International Affairs.
- b. American History.
- c. European History.
- d. Relationship of Government and Economics.
- e. Relationship of Government and Sociology.
- f. Relationship of Government and Human Biology and Social Psychology.
- g. Relationship of Government and Human Geography.

401. Legislation

An intensive study of national legislation. Emphasis is given not only to the structure, functions, and procedures of the law-making agencies, but also to the basic political processes according to which they operate. The major forces, political, social, economic, and psychological, which help determine the manner in which the legislative machinery in a democracy attempts to solve the problems with which it copes, are studied. Throughout the course an attempt is made to integrate the material studied with that of the broader field of political science and the other social science disciplines as well. Opportunity is offered and credit given for first-hand study and observation of the government in action in Washington. During the semester certain leaders in the field of legislation will lecture to the class.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3)

402. The National Executive

This course consists of an intensive study of the national executive including the method of his nomination and election; his expanding powers and functions; his relationship to the other branches of government; his leadership in administration and reorganization; and the significance of his political philosophy.

Throughout the course the executive forms and functions are studied in their close relationship to the basic political processes, and to the socio-economic-psychological factors which give them movement. A reasonable setting is given the course through close integration of the materials studied with those of the broader field of political science and the other social science disciplines.

Opportunity is offered and credit is given for first-hand study and observation of the government in action in Washington.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3)

403. State Government and Administration

An examination of the present powers and functions and administrative organization of state governments combined with such review of their

historical growth as is essential to an understanding of present conditions. Some attention will be given to the county and other local units.

First Semester.—(3) (Given in 1939-40.)

404. Relations Between Federal, State, and Local Governments

A survey of the traditional functions of each of these governmental units and a study of present relations and trends.

Second Semester.—(1½)

409. Early Political Thought

A study of the principal contributions made to political thought, from Plato to John Stuart Mill. Both the theoretical and the institutional aspects of the various doctrines will be examined. Emphasis will be placed on the historical development of important concepts, and the relation between their modifications and changes in society and social and political institutions.

First Semester.—Dr. Oatman. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

410. Contemporary Political Thought

The underlying ideals and principles of the most important political-economic systems operating today. Interpretations of these concepts by proponents and opponents. The ideology of Communism, and its modifications in Russia due to experience. The "world-view" of Fascism in Italy, Germany, England, and the United States. The meaning and value of Democracy in the twentieth century. The social and economic conditions under which various systems of thought are crystallized into institutions. Conditions necessary if Democracy is to survive the hostile forces of the present age.

Second Semester.—Dr. Oatman. (3)

419. Public Opinion

An analysis of "informal" government as an agency of political control. Particular emphasis will be given to methods and technique of group pressures; their relation to formal governmental policies; the use of various media of inter-communication by propagandist groups; factors conditioning public opinion; statistical possibilities of measuring public opinion; and some of the problems arising from the activities of pressure groups and propaganda agencies.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3)

420. Political Parties

A critical examination of the party processes and their articulation with the formal machinery of government. Problems to be studied will include party organizations; sectional and group influences on party policies; politicians and political leaders; human nature in politics; the spoils system; nominating systems; campaign methods and practices; conduct of elections and attending expenditures; and recent trends in party politics. Throughout both semesters comparisons will be made with party practices and functions in foreign countries that operate under such forms of government as Fascism, Communism, or Parliamentary Democracy.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3) (Alternates with 441.)

441. Pressure Groups as an Agency of Social Control

The organized pressure group plays an exceedingly important part in the life of the Federal Government. Over a period of time certain well-defined techniques have been developed by these groups with the result that their influence is to a certain extent measured by their ability to utilize these techniques in an extensive manner.

It is the purpose of this particular course to analyze and classify the techniques which have been and are being employed; to study their influence on legislative and administrative agencies; and to consider some of the problems arising from the activities of pressure groups, particularly those problems which have given rise to proposals designed to regulate the activities of these groups.

The course will be so organized and conducted as to be of practical interest to persons participating in the activities of pressure groups as well as to those persons who are in the government service and who are subject to the pressure of the various groups. During the semester certain persons directly in touch with interest groups will lecture to the class.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

451-452. United States Constitutional Law

A course dealing with the general principles of constitutional law; a study of decisions of the Supreme Court marking the boundaries of state and national powers, determining the powers of the several agencies of government, and defining the rights of the individual under the American constitutional system.

First and Second Semesters.—(1½) (Given in 1939-40.)

503. Constitutional Phases of Treaty-Making (See Int. Af. 541)**505. Recent Problems in Constitutional Law**

An examination of the more significant decisions of recent years relative to: (a) expansion of federal powers; (b) separation of the powers; (c) the due process clause; and (d) civil liberties.

First Semester.—(3)

506. The Problem of Constitutional Revision

An intensive examination of recent proposals for constitutional revision, together with a consideration of possible alternatives for meeting various problems of the present age.

Second Semester.—(3)

507. Present-Day Political Europe—The Democracies

A study of the leading democracies including particularly those of England, France, and Switzerland. The present organization of the various forms of these governments; the relation of these special forms to the populations they govern; and the social and economic problems with which they must cope.

First Semester.—(3)

509. Present-Day Political Europe—The Dictatorships

A study of the rise and underlying forces of the present-day dictatorships, particularly those of Italy, Germany, Russia, and Turkey. The forms

of these governments; their relation to the social and economic realities within the nation; and their international relationships will be stressed.

First Semester.—(3) (Given in 1939-40.)

534. The Sociological Approach to Governmental Problems

Many problems in government lend themselves to illumination through an understanding of their essentially sociological nature. This course is designed primarily to serve as an enquiry into the validity of the sociological methodology when applied to governmental phenomena. Prerequisite, a course in sociology or psychology. Students presenting only the latter will be expected to do a certain amount of additional reading in sociology.

Second Semester.—*Professor Griffith.* (1½) (Given in 1939-40.)

536. Municipal Government

The seminar method will be used to consider a number of controversial problems in the field. Included will be such topics as metropolitan government, home rule, measurements, federal-city relations, the property tax, etc.

Second Semester.—*Professor Griffith.* (1½) (Alternates with 534.)

537. History of Anglo-American Law

A study of the development of fundamental English and American legal institutions—the origins of Anglo-American law—the common law and statutes—a survey of the substantive law fields, and the part played by procedure in the growth of substantive law—the organization of English and American courts—law and equity, trial and appellate, national and local.

First Semester.—*Dr. Dean.* (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

538. Jurisprudence

Theories of the nature of law and of its ends—a critical examination of the more prominent legal concepts—Law's place in modern society—the nature of the judicial process.

Second Semester.—*Dr. Dean.* (3)

609-610. Research Seminar

Thesis.

First and Second Semesters.—*Associate Professor Seckler-Hudson.*

The following courses, described more fully under their field, are listed here also as lying largely within the field of Political Science.

Econ. 581-582—Economic Planning.

Ec. Hist. 543-544—Intellectual History of Europe. *Dr. Turner.*

Gov. Ec. 402—Theories Underlying Government Control of Economic Life. *Dr. Clemen.*

Gov. Ec. 503—The State as Affected by Economic Forces. *Dr. Griffith.*

Gov. Ec. 506—The Economic Order as Affected by State Action. *Dr. Marshall.*

Gov. Ec. 553—Federalism and Economic Controls.

Hist. 403-404—Constitutional History of the United States. *Dr. Gewehr.*

Hist. 551-552—The History of European Nationalism. *Dr. Anderson.*

- Hist. 553—Development of Modern Russia. *Dr. Huntington.*
Int. Af. 405—Principles of International Law. *Dr. Stowell.*
Int. Af. 410—International Organization.
Int. Af. 423—International Relations and World Politics. *Dr. Stowell.*
Int. Af. 541—Constitutional Phases of Treaty-Making. *Dr. Hazard.*
Pub. Ad. 523—The Federal Bureaucracy.
Pub. Ad. 525—Public Administration Abroad. *Dr. Blachly.*
Pub. Ad. 581-582—Administrative Law. *Mr. Flemming.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(Under Auspices of School of Public Affairs)

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, *Director*

—, *Chairman*

BEATRICE AITCHISON

F. J. BAILEY

ISMAR BARUCH

FREDERICK F. BLACHLY

CARMAN G. BLOUGH

SAMUEL S. BOARD

WILLIAM DOW BOUTWELL

CALVERT L. DEDRICK

JOSEPH P. HARRIS

W. A. JUMP

PETER B. KEPLINGER

FORREST E. LINDER

FRITZ CARL MANN

BLAINE F. MOORE

J. PERLMAN

C. M. PURVES

HENRY REINING

CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON

OLIVER C. SHORT

KARL STROMSEM

A. STURGES

HARRY J. WINSLOW

In connection with its "In-Service" Training Program for Government Employees the School of Public Affairs in cooperation with the Graduate School has developed graduate programs leading to degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy in the field of Public Administration.

As the courses offered in connection with these programs are designed primarily for employees of the Federal Government, the University is in a position where it feels it must limit the number of full-time graduate students planning to carry on their work toward degrees in Public Administration. For the academic year 1938-39 five full-time graduate students will be admitted. Students applying for admission should have majored in one of the social sciences in connection with their undergraduate work, or should be graduates of an accredited professional school. As no scholarship help is available for work in this field, and as the program will be of such an intensive nature as to require the student's full time, applicants should be in a position to care for tuition and other expenses, without the necessity of obtaining outside help or engaging in part-time employment.

All applications for admission to the program should be addressed to the Director of the School of Public Affairs, 1901 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C. A more complete School of Public Affairs bulletin will be issued in April and will be available on request.

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M. A.: At least one sub-field from required group (a); at least two sub-fields from required group (b); and one additional sub-field from (a), (b), (c), or the optional group.

Ph. D.: All of the sub-fields in groups (a), (b), and (c); and at least two sub-fields (or a field of application) in the optional group.

Required: (a) National Government, State Government, Municipal Government. (b) Organization and Management, Public Personnel Management, Financial Administration (including Accounting), Administrative and Constitutional Law. (c) Comparative Government, Public Opinion and Political Parties, Statistics, Social Psychology, Economic Theory, Interrelations Between Government and Economics.

Optional: Political Theory, Public Finance, Interrelations of Federal, State, and Local Governments, or any field in which Public Administration principles may be applied.

403-404. Problems in Public Personnel Administration

The purpose of this course is to assist persons engaged in or desiring to enter personnel work to secure a comprehensive view of the field of personnel administration and to clarify problems with which the personnel administrator is confronted. It covers the development of personnel administration in the units of government; a brief review of federal and state civil service laws and city ordinances; the composition and organization of civil service commissions and staffs; recruitment; selection; promotions; educational, recreational and welfare activities; dismissals and retirement.

One semester is devoted to the personnel problems arising in connection with the procedures involved in getting the worker on the job. Another semester is devoted to personnel problems involved in handling the worker on the job and in his separation. New students may enter the course at the beginning of either semester. A bibliography on personnel administration is supplied the students and direction given in supplementary reading.

First and Second Semesters.—Mr. Short. (3)

407. The Development, Installation, and Administration of Classification and Compensation Plans

Basic principles of the classification of positions; relation of a classification plan to other phases of personnel administration; methods of developing classification and compensation plans in public jurisdictions; problems of installation; principles and methods of administration; the technique of analyzing the duties and responsibilities of positions for purposes of classification.

First Semester.—Mr. Baruch. (3)

409. Placement Procedures

The subject matter of this course will include a study of the various placement procedures involved in the recruiting of technical and professional personnel, as well as those processes related to the proper location after certification of prospective employes, and their relocation for purposes of readjustment and promotion after employment. Attention will be given to interviewing, the evaluation of tests in general use outside the gov-

ernment service, personnel investigations, and the study of the job from the standpoint of its special demands on the worker.

Second Semester.—Mr. Board. (3)

410. Problems in Counselling Government Employees

Arranged for personnel officials and other supervisors who are called upon to advise young people concerning their personal problems and progress. It includes a discussion of the principles and ethics of counselling, the dangers inherent in attempting to give advice, and the ordinary techniques which may be used safely in helping young people attain a more satisfying mode of life. The problems discussed will be those which especially concern young people between eighteen and thirty.

Second Semester.—Mr. Board. (3)

421. Principles of Public Administration

A general survey course, dealing with the principles of governmental organization, personnel and financial administration, administrative law and public relations. Designed to serve as an introduction to the problems and literature of the field and as preparation for advanced courses in public administration.

First Semester (Repeated Second Semester).—Dr. Reining. (3)

423. Efficiency Ratings as a Basis for Supervision

This course will include a study of the collection, compilation, and use of efficiency ratings as tools of personnel administration and supervision; a review of the development of efficiency ratings and an analysis of efficiency rating forms now in use in government and private organizations; methods of recording the worth of workers to an organization; types of organization as they affect production and supervision; job analysis for efficiency rating purposes and for classification purposes; production controls and measures of performance; uses of efficiency ratings as work incentives.

An opportunity will be given in this course for round table discussions and individual and group research work on practices now in use in government agencies and trends leading to future developments. This is a one semester course.

First Semester.—Mr. Short. (3)

424. Supervisor Training and Principles of Management

This course deals with supervisor selection, orientation, rotation and training; staff conferences and group meetings; principles of leadership; preparation, issuance and follow-up of instructions; relationship between supervisors and subordinates; integration of work units; relation of line officers with staff officers; preparation of organization charts, functional diagrams, and flow charts; disciplinary practices in both governmental and private organizations; functions of management; techniques of management; place and functions of personnel officers in an organization; employee organizations.

This course is designed to coordinate with the course in Efficiency Ratings as a Basis for Supervision. New students may enter at the opening of the semester.

Second Semester.—Dr. Short. (3)

441. Introduction to Government Accounting

A study of the basic principles of government accounting in municipal, state and federal jurisdictions. Current practice in accounting for budgets, appropriations, funds, receipts, and expenditures will be examined. A thorough review of basic accounting technique and economic principles as applied to the problems of governmental units will be undertaken. Special attention will be given to accounting for federal departments. Laboratory problems will be included in the work of the course.

First Semester.—Mr. Blough. (3)

442. Federal Accounting Procedures

A detailed analysis of accounting procedures as developed by the Federal Government with particular reference to the activities of the General Accounting Office.

Second Semester.—Mr. Payne. (3)

451. Federal Budgetary Administration

This course will concern itself, among other things, with the problems arising out of the preparation of budget estimates within a department and their presentation to and consideration by the Bureau of the Budget and Congress; with the part the budget system plays in the administration of the various departments as a result of the financial controls it sets up; with the processes and mechanisms that the Bureau of the Budget uses in the actual preparation of the Federal Budget; with an explanation of the various ways in which budget officers in the departments articulate their activities with the administrative operations of the departments; and with a discussion of the practice of requiring budgetary clearance of all legislative recommendations and proposals.

First Semester.—Mr. Bailey and Mr. Jump. (3)

454. Federal Regulation of Corporate Accounting

A study of the accounting problems growing out of the relationship between federal regulatory agencies and business and industry. Attention will be given to prescribed classifications of accounts by such agencies as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The influence of such Acts as the Internal Revenue Acts, the Securities and Exchange Acts, and the Social Security Act upon the accounting practices of corporations will be discussed. Special cases involving major accounting principles will be analyzed.

Second Semester.—Mr. Blough. (3)

461. Editorial Practice

This course will give the student first, an introduction to the policies and practices of the Government in disseminating information; and second, practice in editorial work. The latter will take the form of preparing a Government document which will require writing, editing, designing and distribution. As the student comes to these specific phases of editorial practice, experts in their respective fields will lecture and act as consultants.

Persons enrolling for this one semester course may also enroll for the Workshop in Public Relations which is described below.

First Semester.—Mr. Boutwell. (2)

463. Workshop in Public Relations

An opportunity for advanced and specially qualified students to improve their skills and technique in Government public relations. The following opportunities will be provided: (1) Practice in public relations work, where the aim will be not merely "exercises" but practical results, such as publication of articles, publication of reports, etc.; (2) Problems for group study, not only to advance the student's competency but also to advance the art of Government public relations; (3) Consultation with a board of distinguished specialists now in the Federal Government (see special announcement for complete list); (4) Lectures and special readings.

This one semester course is open to all persons enrolled in the Editorial Practice course and to other qualified persons.

First Semester.—Mr. Boutwell. (2)

523. The Federal Bureaucracy: A Survey of its Functions and the Manner in Which it Operates

This course is intended for those in the government service who desire a broad perspective of the complicated but fascinating administrative system of which they are a part. This system will be viewed as a unit, in an effort to show the interrelationships of the various parts. The student will, as a result of this scrutiny, realize more clearly the role played by his own agency in the dramatic and highly important governmental machine.

Some attention will be given to the common interests of all the agencies such as personnel, budget, and supplies. The ways in which the various departments and commissions are related to one another as they deal with such functions as housing, welfare, aid to agriculture, and supervision of banking operations will also be studied. The advantages and disadvantages of closer inter-departmental, inter-agency, and inter-bureau cooperation will be examined.

The ever-present enigma of reorganization will receive attention and the various proposals for change will be evaluated.

First Semester.—(3)

525. Public Administration Abroad

The first semester of this course in comparative public administration will be devoted to a comparative treatment of general administrative problems including: The legal and constitutional basis of administration; the organizing authority; organization of administration along geographical and departmental lines; administrative relationships; forms of administrative action; administrative legislation and adjudication; and control over administration. This is a year course and is open to graduates only for credit except on permission of instructor.

First Semester.—Dr. Blachly. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

581-582. Administrative Law

A consideration of the subject of judicial control over administrative action in the United States. Among the topics treated are the distinctions between executive, judicial, and legislative functions; administrative discretion; conclusiveness of administrative determination; administrative and judicial proceedings for relief against action of administrative officers.

First and Second Semesters.—Mr. Flemming. (3)

605. Reading Seminar in Administration

This course is a reading-and-discussion exploration of selected areas in the field of administration, with particular reference to processes common to public administration and business administration. In the case of an appropriate subject, the course may be utilized with the consent of the instructor as a thesis seminar in the field.

First Semester.—Professor Marshall. (3-6)

609-610. Research in Public Administration

A critical study is made of specific problems in public administration. Methods of research are discussed; bibliographies are gathered and criticized; reports of investigations are prepared for critical analysis. Those preparing dissertations for the doctor's or master's degrees are required to register.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Harris and Associates.

681. Research in Administrative Law

This is designed solely for persons who are planning to carry on a definite piece of research in this field. All arrangements relative to hours of credit, fee, and time and place of meeting must be made with the instructor through the Director of the School.

Dr. Clyde B. Aitchison.

The following courses described more fully under their field, are listed here also as lying largely within the field of Public Administration.

Econ. 483—Revenue and Expenditure. *Dr. Moore.*

Gov. Ec. 503—The State as Affected by Economic Forces. *Dr. Griffith.*

Gov. Ec. 603-604—Research Seminar in Federal Regulation of Commerce and Administrative Law. *Dr. Aitchison.*

Pol. Sc. 402—National Executive. *Dr. Seckler-Hudson.*

Pol. Sc. 403—State Government and Administration.

Pol. Sc. 404—Relations between Federal, State, and Local Governments. *Dr. Arneson.*

Soc. Ec. 409—Public Welfare Administration. *Mr. Street.*

Soc. Ec. 610—Seminar in Administration of the Social Security Act.

Stat. 401—Use of Statistical Methods. *Dr. Webb.*

See also other course offerings of the Political Science Department for background material.

SOCIAL ECONOMY

CAROLINE F. WARE, *Chairman*

JACOB BAKER

OLIVER E. BAKER

EWAN CLAGUE

RUDOLF A. CLEMEN

FRANK W. COLLIER

C. R. P. COCHRANE

ERNST CORRELL

JOHN T. CORSON

CORWIN O. EDWARDS

A. F. HINRICHS

WILLIAM H. HUSBAND

JOHN A. LAPP

W. JETT LAUCK

ISADOR LUBIN

GLEN LEET

WILLIAM M. LEISERSON

C. P. LOOMIS

FRANK LORIMER

JOHN W. McCONNELL

GUSTAV PECK

J. PERLMAN

ROBERT SEE SACKETT

ELWOOD STREET

CARL TAYLOR

N. ARNOLD TOLLES

EDGAR YOUNG

The field of Social Economy comprises the study of economic activity and social institutions from the point of view of human welfare, considering both the impact upon individuals of social and economic forces and the impact on society of efforts to make economic and social institutions serve human needs. It calls in general for an understanding of social psychology and for both sociological and economic analyses of problems and institutions.

The field is designed to provide a general orientation and an opportunity for special study for students who expect to function as administrators, teachers, research workers, ministers, social workers, editors, or other types of leaders in the fields of social and economic planning, community development, industrial relations, welfare administration, adult education, or social science teaching. It approaches the scarcely explored field of the impact of modern society upon the personality of individuals.

In so far as the program is designed for those interested in public welfare or social work, it is to be thought of as supplemental to, not as a substitute for the schools of social work. In certain programs one or more years at a recognized school of social work may be required as a prerequisite.

Within the field, the special area of a student's interest will determine his particular program. Three suggested areas are described below. In each case a student is expected to develop a broad background, an area of special familiarity, and some technique of application. Individual students may center their work in areas other than

those suggested below, substituting, with the approval of the Department, other integrated programs for the requirements listed under B.

All students will be required to demonstrate minimum command over the equipment indicated under C.

Comprehensive Examination Requirements

M. A.: Basic grounding in one of the sub-fields under A. In one of the groups under B, either sub-field, (a) or part of sub-field (a) and one of the sub-fields in (b) or (c).

Ph. D.: Basic grounding in two of the sub-fields under A. Such sub-fields in one of the groups under B as will provide thorough command in the student's chosen area, including all of (a), one sub-field each under (b) and (c), and at least one additional sub-field from (b) or (c).

A. ("Basic grounding" in the following fields is understood to include a descriptive knowledge of the American situation, understanding of the main outlines of theory in the field, and critical application of theory to observed conditions.): Economics; Sociology; Cultural Anthropology; Social and Economic History; Social Psychology; Political Science.

B. Areas of special interest:

1. Social Engineering

- (a) Relevant aspects of social psychology, community institutions, and principles of economic and social planning.
- (b) Population; Land Economics; Specific problems, e.g., labor conditions and standards, housing, public health, public works, welfare services, recreation and adult education.
- (c) Techniques of economic planning; Techniques of social planning; Administration, especially in municipalities; Public Finance and Social Accounting; Methods of Social Research.

2. Culture and Personality

- (c) Social psychology, community institutions, and the theories of conditioning and cultural change.
- (b) Standards of living; Urbanization; Population problems; Status and problems of particular groups, e.g., labor, farmers, middle class, minority groups; Problems of Personality development in specific classes, groups, communities.
- (c) Methods of research into problems of culture and personality; Techniques of community adjustment; Techniques of individual adjustment.

3. The Social Services

- (a) Principles underlying the provision of social services, including interrelations among services, private *vs.* public provision, insurance *vs.* grants, alternative sources of funds; Types of services, including those provided by religious, fraternal, and philanthropic agencies.
- (b) Provision of specific services, e.g., health, relief, crime control, unemployment compensation; Community institutions; Social Psychology; Social Legislation; Personality development; Labor conditions and standards.
- (c) Basic administrative processes as applied to administration of

welfare programs or administration of social insurance; Methods of social research.

- C. Whatever the area of the student's special interest, he will be expected to develop the following types of equipment. Minimum command of the first three (including statistics) are required for the M. A. degree and of all five for the Ph. D. This requirement may be met by undergraduate work, subject to examination at the discretion of the Department, or by graduate course work, or by examination. Each of these may also be offered at an advanced level as a sub-field.
1. Familiarity with the variety of research techniques upon which findings in this field rest, and real competence in the use of the techniques which are most appropriate to the area of special interest.
 2. Ability to apply the perspective and methods of history to the problems studied.
 3. Familiarity with the psychologists' findings on the development of personality in our culture.
 4. Ability to analyze the structure and functioning of economic and social institutions.
 5. Ability to view a culture as a whole, particularly American culture.

Social Security Administration

In view of the great expansion now taking place in the activity of the Federal and State governments in the fields of unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and social security generally, a special program (leading to a certificate in Social Security Administration) is offered by The American University. It is suitable for those intending to enter this branch of the public service in the states and localities or for those handling this aspect of industrial management in a private firm. A more detailed description will be sent on request.

Ordinarily a student's program can be so arranged as also to lead toward an advanced degree in either Social Economy or Public Administration.

402. The Sociological Approach

Following a rapid survey of the main principles in sociological theory, attention will be directed to the importance of sociology as an approach to the subject matter of other disciplines. Analysis of common elements in group behavior.

Second Semester.—(3) (Given in 1939-40.)

403. Population Prospects (Nat. Res. 403)

404. Social Philosophy

This course begins with the investigation of the physical unity of mankind, and aims at the attainment of an ideal of living together by which the essential demands of human nature will be satisfied, and thus discovering the principles by which race-unity may be attained. This involves the problems of the integration of the individual and the social; of intellect and feeling; of the objectivity of law and the subjectivity of freedom. It seeks to find the meaning of social progress and to discover the grounds upon which the laws of such progress rests. Finally it inquires into the possibility of an ever-increasingly higher civilization.

Second Semester.—*Professor Collier.* (3)

407. Social Insurance

A study of the basic trend which underlies the Social Security Program, including a description of the development which preceded the passage of the Social Security Act. The main part of the course will consist of an analysis of the major provisions of the act itself. This course is designed to serve as a basis for the seminars in unemployment compensation and public assistance scheduled for the second semester.

First Semester.—Dr. Clague. (3)

409. Public Welfare Administration

The purpose of this course will be, through discussion, to set up an adequate public welfare plan for a typical state, county, and city. State laws; methods of organization of typical agencies; services rendered; relations with the Federal government, with private agencies, with the general public will be considered.

First Semester.—Mr. Street. (3)

411. Rural Sociology

This course will cover a general survey of outstanding rural social problems in the United States and make comparisons between urban and rural societies; between American and European rural life; and between primitive or simpler societies and modern society. Outstanding topics for discussion and assigned reading will be: Urban and Rural Differences, Population Composition and Migrations, Rural Community Structure and Organization, Economic and Social Status of Farm Classes, Farmers' Organizations; and the Rural Standard of Living.

First Semester.—Dr. Carl Taylor and Dr. C. P. Loomis. (Given in Cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.) (3)

421. Cooperative Enterprise

The place of the cooperative movement in modern life; origins of the movement; European experience; producers, marketing, distributive and credit cooperatives; relations to the community; the cooperative "yardstick"; problems of cooperative organizations.

First Semester.—Mr. Baker. (2) (Given in 1939-40.)

501. Social Economy Perspectives

A course of familiarize students with the social side of economic behavior in contrast with economics purely from the profit point of view. Types of the European and the American Economy will be studied by giving attention to public policies that concern the welfare of society as expressed in social work, social legislation, etc. Students taking this course could benefit by acquiring a specific knowledge of both the historical perspective and the actual significance of social policies.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Correll. (3) (Given in 1939-40.)

503. History of Public Welfare Legislation (Ec. Hist. 503)

Principles and present-day trends in public welfare legislation; practical considerations involved in the formulation and interpretation of legislation; the elements of the modern public welfare program; the relations between federal, state, and local levels of government and the probable future developments in state and federal public welfare pro-

grams. This course is for mature individuals and will be on a seminar basis with guest speakers.

First Semester.—Mr. Leet. (3)

506. Social Psychology

A survey of the psychological foundations of society with special attention to development of individual personality through social contacts and cultural conditioning. Among the aspects to be considered will be the biological background of social behavior and the influence of primary and secondary groups in socializing the individual.

Second Semester.—Assistant Professor Sackett. (3)

507. The Worker's Income

Measuring annual income, weekly earnings and hourly rates; their distribution and movement; wage rates and labor costs; minimum wages, competition and employment; productivity and income; domestic consumption or capital exports; family composition and family income; the family wage and socialized income; "the American Standard of Living".

First Semester.—Dr. Hinrichs. (3-6)

509. Economic Insecurity

An examination of the industrial order with particular emphasis upon the fundamental and immediate causes of insecurity and instability. The economic and social consequence of unemployment, loss of income, instability of prices, poor adjustment of income and expenditure are analyzed particularly from the point of view of the consumer and the employee.

First Semester.—Assistant Professor McConnell. (3)

511. Regional Aspects of American Culture

This course will examine the structure of American society from the point of view of regional differences and interrelations, and will inquire into the effect of these differences and interrelations upon the formulation of public policy and its execution. It will consider sources of regional differences; differentials in wealth, standards of living, wages, educational opportunity; migration of labor and industry; interregional competition and control; impact of regional differences upon currents of thought and opinion; regional balance of political power; problems of uniform and differential application of national policies. It will seek to provide a background against which specialists may view their several operative problems.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Ware. (Given in 1939-40.)

513. American Communities

This course will analyze the economic foundation, social and political structure, and impact on individual personality of different types of communities, including open country, villages, industrial towns, small cities, metropolitan areas, suburban units; the source and significance of the urban drift, suburban trend, and village growth; the ability of different types of communities to provide such services as doctors, schools, roads, electricity; social relations growing out of class alignments, ethnic differences, religious and other groupings; the role of such organizations

as political clubs, trade unions, fraternal orders, churches, chambers of commerce. It will study those things about a local community and its people which teachers, social workers, public administrators, politicians, labor leaders, editors, and ministers need to understand in order to function effectively.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Ware. (3)

516. Ethnic Groups in American Life

This course will examine certain problems presented by the diversity of the American population, particularly diversities of racial and ethnic origin. It will consider problems of social relations and of personality development within minority groups, and in relation to the larger community; relation between economic status and ethnic differences; political expression of economic and ethnic differences; effect of standardizing influences; problems of public policy and of public administration growing out of class and culture difference and conflict; possibilities for an "American" culture.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Ware. (1½)

521-522. Leading Problems in Housing and Home Financing

During the first semester, the problems of private housing are given attention. These include the adequacy of housing facilities, the housing cycle, deficiencies in home-financing practice, and various other related questions. A study is also made of the private and governmental agencies which are available to meet the needs of individual housing.

The second semester deals with the broad field of large scale and public housing. Particularly will attention be given to the economic need for such accommodation and to the legislation providing for an operating program.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Husband. (3)

542. European Systems of Social Insurance

An examination of economic and social conditions leading to the establishment of the social insurance programs of various European countries. The systems are critically analyzed as to their specific systems of organization and administration, their efficiency in meeting needs, and the adjustments made in them as a consequence of changing social and economic conditions.

Second Semester.—Dr. McConnell. (3)

544. Old Age Retirement Systems

The provisions and administration of old age benefits under the Social Security Act; the Railway Retirement Act; other public retirement systems; industrial pensions.

Second Semester.—Dr. Corson. (2)

552. Public Employment Exchanges

The organization and administration of public employment exchanges. Their relationship to the administration of unemployment compensation.

Second Semester.—Mr. Young. (2)

601-602. Research Seminar

Degree candidates will join the seminar in Regional Social and Economic Problems, if their theses fall within this field. Others will receive thesis supervision on an individual basis.

First and Second Semesters.—Associate Professor Ware.

603. Seminar in Regional Social and Economic Problems

The members of this seminar group will work together on some problems, such as population balance, migration, wage and income differentials, living standards, industrial location, regional resources, cultural patterns, which are basic to the development of state and regional planning and to the effective local application of national policies.

First Semester.—Associate Professor Ware. (3)

606. Seminar in Unemployment Compensation and Social Insurance

Crucial problems arising from the administration of European and American types of benefit systems will be examined intensively. Special attention will be given to the technique of relating benefit payments to the work of re-employment. Arrangements will be made for discussions with authorities on special problems, for group discussions and for periodic consultations with individual members of the seminar. Prerequisite, 542.

Second Semester.—Dr. Tolles. (3)

610. Seminar in Administration of the Social Security Act

The application of the principles of public administration to the detailed problems of social insurance. Illustrative material and case studies in federal-state and state-local relationships, personnel, and administrative tools (such as conference techniques, organization and flow charts, accounting, statistics). Attention to special problems of administration of unemployment compensation by states.

Second Semester.—Mr. Cochrane. (2)

611-612. Projects and Research in Social Security Administration

An integral part of the second semester's work in the special program will be an individually supervised piece of research or project, requiring where practicable actual contact with some aspect of the work of the Social Security Board. This project will ordinarily be integrated with the work of one of the seminars.

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Harris and Mr. Leet. (3)

The following courses described more fully under their field, are listed here, also, as lying largely within the field of Social Economy.

Econ. 473—Labor and the Economic Order. *Dr. Peck.*

Econ. 571—Labor Movements. *Mr. Lauck.*

Econ. 572—Mediation, Arbitration, and Labor Disputes. *Dr. Lapp.*

Econ. 581-582—Economic Planning

Econ. 613-614—Seminar in Labor Relations. *Dr. Leiserson.*

Ec. Hist. 407-408—Development of American Culture. *Dr. Ware.*

Ec. Hist. 543-544—Intellectual History of Europe. *Dr. Turner.*

Ec. Hist. 607—Seminar in Religion and Economics. *Dr. Correll.*

Gov. Ec. 534—The State and Labor. *Mr. Lauck or Dr. Lubin.*

Gov. Ec. 543—The State's Relation to the Consumer. *Dr. Edwards.*

- Gov. Ec. 546—The State and Population. *Dr. Ware.*
Hist. 553—Development of Modern Russia. *Dr. Huntington.*
Int. Af. 611-612—Research in Problems of Immigration and Naturalization.
Dr. Hazard.
Nat. Res. 401—Introductory Survey of Resources and Their Utilization. *Dr.*
O. E. Baker.
Nat. Res. 405—Modern States and National Resources. *Dr. Clemen.*
Pol. Sc. 419—Public Opinion. *Dr. Seckler-Hudson.*
Pol. Sc. 534—The Sociological Approach to Governmental Problems. *Dr.*
Griffith.
Stat. 463-464—Labor Statistics. *Dr. Perlman.*

Attention is called to the National Resources program which may provide a basis for a degree in Social Economy, to the courses in Statistics, and to related offerings in Economics.

STATISTICS

ARYNESS JOY, *Chairman*

BEATRICE AITCHISON
CALVERT L. DEDRICK
HOWARD B. MYERS
J. PERLMAN

C. M. PURVES
A. STURGES
HARRY J. WINSLOW
JOHN N. WEBB

The American University Graduate School and School of Public Affairs offer an enlarged program in statistics designed to acquaint students both with formal statistical methods and with the practical application of statistical techniques to problems in the social sciences, in particular to those problems arising in connection with economics and public administration. The City of Washington provides unique opportunities for the study of statistics, both in its theoretical and practical aspects, through observation of the varied statistical techniques employed by agencies of the Federal Government. The American University has selected its faculty from among statisticians of these agencies, and has arranged for lectures on special subjects by experts in the several fields. Courses are designed both for the further training of students now employed in the Federal Government, and for those who are devoting full time to their academic work.

In this program, the University is cooperating with the Graduate School of the Department of Agriculture which offers certain courses jointly with the University; with the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other Government agencies.

The University does not ordinarily grant graduate degrees in Statistics as such. The Graduate Board, however, will consider applications from individual students who wish admission to candidacy for an M.A. in Statistics. Ample opportunity for specialization is offered in the other departments and fields for those desiring to emphasize the statistical approach. Students who wish to pursue advanced work in some one branch of statistics should register for Statistics 613-614. In connection with this seminar, arrangements will be made to permit individually directed part-time statistical work and study in appropriate Federal agencies in accordance with the student's special interest. Seminars are available, designed to give background material for students registered for such advanced statistical training. These seminars are described in detail in the course listings of the various departments, and especially in the following fields:

Corporation Finance	National Resources
Economic Planning	(a) Agricultural Economics
Fiscal Administration	(b) Forestry Economics
Governmental Control of Industry	(c) Mineral Economics
Housing	Public Finance
International Economics	Public Opinion
Marketing	Public Utilities
Money and Banking	Social Security
	Transportation

261-262. Mathematical Preparation for Statistics

During the first semester some time will be devoted to a review of the elementary topics of algebra. This review will be followed by topics of basic importance to the study of statistics, such as exponents, logarithms, binominal theorem, numerical approximations by means of the binominal theorem, graphs, quadratics, theory of equations, determinants, progressions, permutations and combinations, probability.

The second semester is a brief course in trigonometry, followed by analytic geometry. The six natural and inverse trigonometric functions, identities and conditions, some work in complex numbers, De Moivre's theorem. In analytic geometry the following topics will be studied. The straight line, conic sections, other plane curves, empirical curves and curve fitting.

This course is given in cooperation with the Graduate School of the Department of Agriculture. It does not carry graduate credit.

First and Second Semesters.—Mr. Winslow.

401. The Use of Statistical Methods

The emphasis in this course is on the application of statistical methods to the analysis of data from the social sciences. The underlying principles and the logic of the quantitative method will be presented in non-mathematical form and related directly to practical problems of analysis. Special attention will be given to the measures and procedures which are of most frequent use in statistical and research offices. Problem work in the statistical laboratory will be required. This course is intended for graduate students or advanced undergraduates who have not had an elementary course in statistics.

First Semester.—Dr. Webb. (3) (2 hours of lecture, 2 hours of laboratory work.)

402. Application of Special Statistical Techniques

A more detailed examination than is possible in an introductory course in statistical techniques that are of major importance in social and economic studies. This course will include an examination of and practice in: the application of sampling procedures in the selection of cases for study by original questionnaires and by transcriptions from existing records; tests of significance in the analysis of data; the construction of index numbers of price, relief, and employment series; multiple and partial correlation analysis, curve fitting and some applications in the making of estimates.

Actual problems that have arisen during the analysis of studies of unemployment and the relief population will be used to illustrate these pro-

cedures. Laboratory required. Prerequisites: An introductory course in statistics, and working knowledge of algebra and analytic geometry; Admission by permission of the instructor.

Second Semester.—Dr. Webb. (3)

418. Statistical Methods as Applied to Selected Social Problems

This course is designed to acquaint the student with techniques employed by research and statistical offices in collecting, verifying, tabulating, and analyzing statistical data. Emphasis will be placed on methods and procedures used by such offices, rather than on statistical principles, and illustrations will be drawn from the several social sciences. The student will be required to develop each major step necessary to the conduct of a statistical study of the schedule type, from the determination of objectives to the final analysis of results. Prerequisites: Statistics 401 or its equivalent and permission of the instructor.

Second Semester.—Dr. Myers. (3) (2 hours of lecture, 2 hours of laboratory work.)

461. Statistical Methods Applied to Census Data

This course analyzes the statistical methods used in the collection, tabulation, and presentation of large-scale economic and social data secured in national censuses. Special attention is given to schedule design, definitions, field methods, editing and tabulating procedures, and the pre-publication analysis of census data. Plan of instruction: Lectures will be supplemented by a syllabus of original (or facsimile) census schedules, instructions, tabulation forms, and other materials relating to each major census inquiry. Among the censuses to be studied are: The decennial census of population—including data on families, occupations, and unemployment—the census of agriculture, the census of manufactures, the census of distribution, and current industrial reports.

First Semester.—Dr. Dedrick. (2)

463-464. Labor Statistics—A Quantitative Approach to Labor Economics

This course is devoted to a description and critical analysis of the existing primary and secondary statistical data used in the field of labor economics and to statistical methods used in the collection, analysis and presentation of these statistics.

In the first semester consideration will be given to a description of statistics of prices and the cost of living; wages and hours; employment and payrolls; labor productivity data; such personnel factors as labor turnover, absenteeism and age statistics; industrial accidents; trade union membership; industrial disputes; use of statistics in collective agreements. This will be followed in the second semester by the analysis of the extent to which statistics contribute to the solution of special problems such as the composition of the industrial population, unemployment, hours of labor in relation to unemployment, wage differentials and labor costs, real wages, labor income, and social security.

This course is given in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prerequisites: Course 401 or an equivalent introductory course in statistics. (Two hours of lecture.)

First and Second Semesters.—Dr. Perlman. (2)

512. Statistical Analysis of Time Series Applied to Business and Agricultural Statistics

This course is designed to give students a thorough knowledge of techniques of the making of index numbers, the measurement of seasonal variations, and of trends and of cyclical movements, as illustrated by actual problems presented by widely used business and agricultural statistics. It will also provide a critical description of a wide variety of business and agricultural statistics, their sources and uses. Prerequisite: Statistics 401 or its equivalent.

Second Semester.—Instructor to be announced. (3) (2 hours of lecture, 2 hours of laboratory work.)

515. Tabulation and Graphic Presentation

This course is designed to acquaint students with problems in the designing of table forms and the processes of hand tabulation, the technique of machine tabulation and methods of graphic presentation. This course will be given in cooperation with staff members of several government departments expert in these types of work. The number of students will be limited. Laboratory exercises will be required. It does not carry graduate credit.

First Semester.—Instructors to be announced.

551-552. Advanced Statistical Analysis (In cooperation with the graduate school of the Department of Agriculture)

In the first semester emphasis is placed upon sampling methods and the importance of correct sampling procedures. The methods developed by R. A. Fisher for use with small samples are discussed at length. The graduation of both frequency series and time series is considered. The second semester covers the application of advanced correlation methods and variance analysis to practical problems chosen from the field of price problems arising from the work of the Department of Agriculture. It will include a brief review of elementary and linear multiple correlation. Various methods of correlation will then be applied to the special problem chosen for analysis. These methods will include mathematical and freehand multiple curvilinear correlation, correlation of logarithms and first differences and joint correlation. In addition to the discussion of method, emphasis is placed on the limitations of correlation in analyzing problems and the significance of results obtained. The course also includes a study of the use of correlation in the analysis of time series, variance analysis and its relation to correlation analysis. Prerequisite: A four-hour elementary course in statistics; a knowledge of algebra is desirable. Either the first or second semesters may be taken separately if desired.

First and Second Semesters.—Mr. Sturges and Mr. Purves. (2)

613-614. Seminar in Advanced Statistical Projects

This seminar provides an opportunity for specialized study and actual practice in statistical work for advanced graduate students. Arrangements for part-time work and study will be made in an appropriate Federal department or agency in accordance with the requirements of each student's program. Limited to ten students. Prerequisite: Statistics 401 and 402 or 418 or their equivalent in training or experience; admission on permission of the instructor. No regularly scheduled lectures.

First and Second Semesters.—Miss Joy. (3-6 hours credit.)

The following courses emphasizing the statistical approach are described more fully under their field. They are listed here as being of special value to students of statistics.

Econ. 513—Transportation Accounting and Statistics. *Dr. Morgan.*

Econ. 528—Business Cycles. *Dr. Mann.*

Econ. 529—Economics of Instability. *Dr. Ezekiel and Mr. Bean.*

Econ. 601-602—Seminar in Financial Policies of Corporations. *Dr. Stevens.*

Econ. 607-608—Seminar in International Finance. *Dr. Taylor.*

Econ. 617—Seminar on Central Banking Problems. *Dr. Goldenweiser.*

Nat. Res. 403—Population Prospects. *Dr. O. E. Baker.*

Nat. Res. 513—Agricultural Price-Making Forces and Processes. *Dr. Stine and Dr. Thomsen.*

Soc. Ec. 507—The Worker's Income. *Dr. Hinrichs.*

AUXILIARY COURSES

601. Education.

Seminar in the Teaching of Social Sciences.

A critical evaluation of current practices in the teaching of the social sciences at the secondary school and Junior College levels, followed by consideration of possible curricula designed to meet the needs of the present situation. Curriculum building. Fusion and survey courses and sequence. Experimental projects.

First Semester.—Professor Marshall. (2) (Given in 1939-40.)

604. Education.

Problems in Social Science Teaching.

This course will take up the kinds of problems that might be used as teaching units in courses in social problems, contemporary civilization, sociology, economics, civics, or American history. The group will discuss the selecting and posing of problems; ways of using the variety of approaches provided by such disciplines as psychology, economics, sociology, history; varieties of appropriate and available materials; methods of presentation that may meet the interests of the students and the attitudes and needs of the community. This group will select some specific problem or problems to which to apply the results of its general discussion.

Second Semester.—Associate Professor Ware. (1½) (Given in 1939-40.)

401. Philosophy—Ethics.

The course begins with the investigation of the moral idea, and seeks to find a rational moral ideal. The notion of right will be examined, and an inquiry will be made into the meaning of the fundamental ethical ideas of Good, Duty, and Virtue. The principal schools of Ethics, Egoism, Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Institutionalism, and of Evolutionary Ethics will be considered. The Ethics of the Individual, of the Family, and of Society will be discussed.

First Semester.—Professor Collier. (3)

402. Philosophy

(See *Social Economy* 404) Social Philosophy.—*Prof. Collier.*

506. Psychology—Social Psychology

(See Soc. Econ. 506.)

608. Social Science—Reading Seminar in Human Biology

This is a reading and discussion exploration of selected aspects of human biology which are of particular significance in cultural group living. Experts in Biology will be drawn into the discussion.

Second Semester.—Professor Marshall. (3)

310-311. French Social Science Literature

A reading group to devote special study to one or more original French texts in accordance with research interests of participants.

Students taking part in this circle are expected to prepare individual sections of the French texts for translation and to report. A technical equipment in the elementary knowledge of the language is a prerequisite.

No Credit—*First and Second Semesters.*—*Associate Professor Correll.* One period a week.

312-313. German Social Science Literature.

A reading group to devote special study to one or more original German texts in accordance with research interests of participants.

Students taking part in this circle are expected to prepare individual sections of the German texts for translation and to report. A technical equipment in the elementary knowledge of the language is a prerequisite.

No Credit—*First and Second Semesters.*—*Associate Professor Correll.* One period a week.

THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(See section on Public Administration on page 62)

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

The College of Liberal Arts of the American University is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and is recognized as a standard college of Class A. It is on the approved list of the American Association of University Women and of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church; it is a member of the Association of American Colleges and of the American Council on Education. It coöperates fully with these organizations in fostering high ideals of scholarship.

The faculty and trustees recognize intellectual attainment as the dominant and unifying factor of college life. In order to provide the best opportunity and to insure to students the largest gain from their attendance at the College, the following provisions have been adopted:

1. Instruction is offered by thoroughly trained and successful teachers.
2. Small classes are maintained in order that students may receive much individual attention.
3. Full opportunities are offered the students for the development of individual initiative and leadership.
4. Every effort is made to stimulate in students a desire to attain distinction in their studies.
5. Appropriate recognition is given to students who excell in scholarship.
6. Every effort is made to surround students with wholesome influences and to provide a comfortable environment.
7. The health of students receives special attention. Work in physical education is conducted with this end in view. Physical examinations are given, and limited dispensary service is furnished through a resident nurse.
8. The members of the faculty coöperate with students in their social and religious activities. It is the aim of the College to maintain intimate and sympathetic relations between teachers and students, and faculty homes are always open to students.
9. All student activities—athletics, debating, oratory, dramatics, glee club, college paper, student council, etc.—are under the direction of the faculty; each activity is given sympathetic encouragement.
10. Effort is made to provide acceptable employment for diligent and ambitious students if such employment is necessary for the completion of their college course.

